REPORT RESUMES

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# SELECTED TITLES IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS, AN INTERIM BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS ON MULTILINGUALISM, LANGUAGE STANDARDIZATION, AND LANGUAGES OF WIDER COMMUNICATION.

BY- PIETRZYK, ALFRED AND OTHERS
CENTER FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY INCLUDES A PRELIMINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY WHICH WAS COMPILED FOR A SOCIOLINGUISTICS SEMINAR HELD AT THE LINGUISTIC INSTITUTE, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, IN THE SUMMER OF 1964 AND AN ADDENDUM ADDED IN MAY 1967. THE PRIMARY EMPHASIS IS ON LANGUAGE IN ITS RELATION TO SOCIAL PHENOMENA. THE MAIN AREAS COVERED ARE (1) LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY, (2) MULTILINGUALISM, (3) LANGUAGE STANDARDIZATION, AND (4) LANGUAGE OF WIDER COMMUNICATION. A LISTING OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES RELEVANT TO THE FIELD AND GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS ARE ALSO INCLUDED. ABSTRACTS ARE PROVIDED FOR MOST OF THE ENTRIES. (RS)

CENTER FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS, 1717 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

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# SELECTED TITLES IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS

## An Interim Bibliography of Works on Multilingualism, Language Standardization, and Languages of Wider Communication

Alfred Pietrzyk, Editor

Janet Roberts Duckett
Kathleen Pearce Lewis
George Dimitri Selim

SECOND DISTRIBUTION

MAY 1967

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Partly Annotated through 1964,
with Addenda (Titles Only) for 1964-1966

Alfred Pietrzyk, Editor

Janet Roberts Duckett
Kathleen Pearce Lewis
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SECOND DISTRIBUTION MAY 1967

# PREFACE

This bibliography of selected works in sociolinguistics was prepared in 1964 as a preliminary working document for the Sociolinguistics Seminar co-sponsored by the Center for Applied Linguistics and the Social Science Research Council and held in conjunction with the Linguistic Society of America at Bloomington, Indiana, during the summer of 1964. The available supply of copies was soon exhausted, and it has therefore proved desirable to arrange for the present Second Distribution which includes some minor corrections as well as Addenda for 1964-1966 (titles only) arranged alphabetically by author. The Addenda include references to recently published works which are cited as preprints in the main portion of the bibliography.

For the purposes of this interim edition, the main emphasis is on language in its relationships with intrinsically social phenomena. Anthropological, ethnographic, psychological, and certain peripheral implications of language and society are not covered. The extensive literature on dialects and on biblingualism is represented mainly by items exemplifying material of an essentially social character. However, some of the excluded topics are accounted for in the cited reference materials which are summarized in the Statement on Bibliographies.

In more specific terms, the coverage is focused on sociolinguistic studies of Multilingualism, Language Standardization including language policies, and Languages of Wider Communication. A brief introductory section of general works on Language and Society and an Index of Authors are also provided. Descriptive abstracts are given for most main entries, which are numbered to facilitate cross-referencing.

The help and guidance received from Charles A. Ferguson, the project's initiator, and from certain other scholars, is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

The preparation of this bibliography would not have been possible without the contributions of the principal bibliographers, Janet Roberts Duckett and Kathleen Pearce Lewis, the help of George Dimitri Selim who has worked mainly on the addenda, and the typing assignment carried out by Frances Lamberts and Mildred Russell.

Special acknowledgment is made to the National Science Foundation for its support of the project through a grant to the Social Science Research Council, and to the Council itself for its support as co-sponsor.

Alfred Pietrzyk, Editor

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# A STATEMENT ON BIBLIOGRAPHIES

This note points to some of the major bibliographies listed among the main entries, specifying additional lists of titles and other sources of information on topics of sociolinguistic relevance not covered in this bibliography. Also included is a small selection of reference materials covering general aspects of the social sciences and the field of linguistics.

Under the general headings, *sociology of language* and *sociolinguistics*, titles are listed by Hertzler [12], Lounsbury [15 and 16], Savitz [25], and -- with an emphasis on European contributions -- by Cohen [5] and the *Bulletin signalétique* [27]. The subject, *language, society and literature*, is dealt with by Duncan [7].

The principal bibliographies on *bilingualism* are those by Haugen [76] and Weinreich [144]. The topic, *bilingualism and I. Q.*, is covered by Darcy [57].

*Child language* is dealt with by Leopold [102]. See also: Tireman, L. S. "Bilingual Children". *Review of Educational Research* 14. 273-278, 1944. [Summary of literature for 1941-1943 and a bibliography of 32 items.]

The substantial listing by Wentworth [149] refers to studies of *special dialects, argot, slang*, etc. Some aspects of this general area are also covered in: Stewart, William A., ed. *Non-Standard Speech and the Teaching of English*. (Language Information Series 2.) Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1964. [*Passim*.]

*Language and nationalism* is treated from the point of view of social communication by Deutsch [59], and with reference to language policies in multilingual countries by Harrison [452]. Haugen [535] lists a number of titles relevant to *language planning*.

*Psycholinguistics* is covered in the volume edited by Osgood and Sebeok, cited under [63], as well as in: Saporta, Sol, ed. *Psycholinguistics: A Book of Readings*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1961. [*Passim*.]

The literature on *anthropological linguistics, ethnolinguistics, and Whorf's hypothesis* is surveyed in: Hoijer, Harry. "Anthropological Linguistics". In: Christine Mohrmann, *et al*., eds., *Trends in European and American Linguistics, 1930-1960* (Utrecht and Antwerp: Spectrum Publishers, 1961) pp. 110-127.

Discussions of the origin and development of speech are listed in: Gray, Giles Wilkeson, and Wise, Claude Merton. The Bases of Speech. New York: Harper and Bros., 1959. [Pp. 533-545.]

The following publications contain references to various studies of human communication:

Berelson, Bernard. Content Analysis in Communication Research. Glencoe: Free Press, 1952. [Pp. 199-220.]

Cherry, Colin. On Human Communication. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1957. [Pp. 308-323, 367 items.]

DeFleur, Melvin L., and Larsen, Otto N. The Flow of Information: An Experiment in Mass Communication. New York: Harper and Bros., 1958. [Pp. 285-293.]

Hare, Paul, Borgatta, Edgar F., and Bales, Robert F. Small Groups: Studies in Social Interaction. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1955. [Pp. 579-661, annotated.]

Miller, George A. Language and Communication. New York: McGraw Hill, 1951. [Pp. 276-286.]

Schramm, Wilbur, ed. The Science of Human Communication. New York: Basic Books, 1963. [Passim.]

The subject of animal communication is documented in: Lanyon, W. E., and Tavolga, W. N. Animal Sounds and Communication. Publication No. 7, American Institute of Biological Sciences. Washington, 1960. [Passim.]

The publications included in the following sample contain references to the literature on semantics:

Carnap, Rudolf. Meaning and Necessity. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; Phoenix Books, 1960. [Pp. 251-253.]

Ogden, C. K., and Richards, I. A. The Meaning of Meaning. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., Inc., 1956. [Passim.]

Osgood, C. E., Suci, G. J., and Tannenbaum, P. H. The Measurement of Meaning. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1957. [Pp. 336-342.]

Quine, Willard Van Orman. Word and Object. New York: John Wiley, 1960. [Pp. 277-285.]

Schaff, Adam. Introduction to Semantics. New York: Pergamon Press, 1962. [Pp. 366-390.]

Semiotics (paralinguistics, kinesics, etc.) is dealt with in: Sebeok, Thomas A., Hayes, Alfred S., and Bateson, Mary Catherine, eds. Approaches to Semiotics: Cultural Anthropology, Education, Linguistics, Psychiatry, Psychology. (Transactions of the Indiana University Conference on Paralinguistics and Kinesics.) The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1964. [Passim.]

In addition to the Biennial Review of Anthropology [see 15 and 16], the following documentation tools cover some of the specialties of the social sciences:

International Committee for Social Sciences and International Sociological Association. International Bibliography of Sociology. London: Stevens and Sons, Ltd. [Vols. 1-9 published by UNESCO.]

International Committee for Social Sciences and International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology. London: Stevens and Sons, Ltd. [Vols. 1-5 published by UNESCO.]

International Committee for Social Sciences and International Political Science Association. International Bibliography of Political Science. London: Stevens and Sons, Ltd. [Vols. 1-8 published by UNESCO.]

International Committee for Social Sciences and International Economic Association. International Bibliography of Economics. London: Stevens and Sons, Ltd. [Vols. 1-8 published by UNESCO.]

Sociological Abstracts. Sociological Abstracts Inc., 2315 Broadway, New York, N.Y. [Quarterly; contains information on 21 areas of sociological research.]

Psychological Abstracts. American Psychological Association, Inc., Washington 6, D.C. [Bi-monthly.]

The principal reference tool for the field of linguistics is the annually published international Linguistic Bibliography [21]. Other important tools are cited in: Charles A. Ferguson. "Information Flow in Linguistics". The Linguistic Reporter 6:2.2-5, 1964. A more detailed listing of such tools has been prepared by the Center for Applied Linguistics. It was published in 1965 under the title Information Sources in Linguistics. In the present bibliography, linguistics is also covered in the Bulletin signalétique [27], in the surveys by Lounsbury [15 and 16], and in the "General Reading List" of basic publications included in the Center's Linguistic Reading Lists ... [520].

"Trends" in linguistic scholarship are surveyed and documented in the following important publications:

Mohrmann, Christine, Sommerfelt, Alf, and Whatmough, Joshua, eds. *Trends in European and American Linguistics, 1930-1960*. Utrecht and Antwerp: Spectrum Publishers, 1961.

Mohrmann, Christine, Norman, F., and Sommerfelt, Alf., eds. *Trends in Modern Linguistics*. Utrecht and Antwerp: Spectrum Publishers, 1963.

Sebeok, Thomas A., Garvin, Paul L., Lunt, Horace, and Stankiewicz, Edward. *Current Trends in Linguistics. Vol. 1, Soviet and East European Linguistics*. The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1963. [See also the other volumes in this series.]

The recent publications by Einar Haugen, Dell Hymes, and others, which are listed in the Addenda, contain extensive bibliographies.

See also the following two bibliographies:

Goodell, R. J. "An Ethnolinguistic Bibliography with Supporting Material in Linguistics and Anthropology". *Anthropological Linguistics* 6:2.10-32 (1964).

Walters, Theodore W. *The Georgetown Bibliography of Studies Contributing to the Psycholinguistics of Language Learning*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press, 1965, x, 125 pp.

## 1. LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY: OVERALL ASPECTS

This section contains a sample selection of relatively more significant materials from the voluminous general literature on language and society. It includes suggestive, programmatic statements on interdisciplinary approaches to the study of language and society.

1 Bally, C. Le langage et la vie [Language and Life]. Genève: Librairie Droz, 1922.

Chapter 6 on "Social Constraint and Language" is sociolinguistically relevant. -- KL

2 Bock, Philip K. "Social Structure and Language Structure". Paper presented to the 1963 Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco. [Mimeo. preprint.]

This paper presents several analogies between language structure and social structure, following the tradition of Pike [23] in attempting to formulate unified theories of the structure of human behavior within which language appears as a special, though central, case. It is suggested that cultural forms may be contrastively defined in the same manner as linguistic forms. Certain cultural and linguistic structural statements may stand in an isomorphic relation to each other. -- KL

3 Bram, Joseph. Language and Society. New York: Doubleday and Co., 1955. 66 pp.

Contents: The nature and social functions of language.--Sciences of language.--Language, socialization, and culture.--How languages change.--Social organization and language.--Languages in the life of nations.--Language and the democratic society.

The author illustrates in this introductory textbook the functions of language in the social-cultural order. Multilingualism, makeshift and international languages are discussed in the chapter on "Languages in the Life of Nations". "Social Organization and Language" covers such topics as force and symbols in social relations; marriage, family, courtship, kinship; personal names; the clan, caste, and class; deviant lifeways; language and law; and religion and language. -- JRD

4 Carroll, John B. The Study of Language: A Study of Linguistics and Related Disciplines in America. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1953. xi, 289 pp.

References.

Chapter 4 on "Linguistics and the Social Sciences" contains the following subtopics: introduction, linguistics in relation to anthropology, linguistics and cultural history, linguistics and sociology, linguistics and the study of mass communications, language engineering, the problem of an international auxiliary language, and summary.

Author's summary of Chapter 4 (p. 132): "Linguistic scientists are becoming increasingly aware of the implications of their work for their sister sciences, sociology and anthropology. They have begun also to be impressed with the possibilities of applying the techniques and results of linguistic science to the improvement and adjustment of social conditions. Some linguists have deplored the fact that while they themselves persist in writing treatises which are unintelligible to the layman, popular writers on language have had the courage, if not always the competence, to try to relate linguistic studies to the broader problems of society which alone can make such studies profitable and worthwhile." -- JRD

5 Cohen, Marcel. Pour une sociologie du langage [Toward a Sociology of Language]. Paris: Albin Michel, 1956. 396 pp.

Bibliography: (1) References for the foreword (pp. 15-32): Linguistics. --Physical anthropology.--Ethnography.--Psychology and linguistics.--Social psychology, comparative psychology and linguistics.--Works on sociology and linguistics; sociolinguistics.--Marxist sociology and linguistics.--(2) Other bibliographic references passim.

Abridged contents: Foreword.--Preface. Linguistic and social facts.--Part one. Language as a social tool.--Part two. Languages and social groups.--Part three. The powers of language.--Part four. Languages as they depend on the relations with civilization.--Final considerations.

The book has four major divisions. The first considers language and the varied forms it assumes as a social tool both in group and individual activities. The second part is concerned with social stratification on the basis of language. In particular, chapter three is a detailed account of the correlations between linguistic and social factors. The major divisions are: 'habitat', 'social level', 'religion', 'occupation' and segregation' (temporary or permanent). Numerous examples are given for each of these divisions. Chapter three also has an extensive bibliography taken mainly from European sources with little reference to American sources. The third part takes up beliefs about the powers of speech; the magic of words, formulas, persuasion and instruction, and entertainment. The fourth part concerns the external pressures exerted on language by the different structuring of society under the influence of historical, demographic and other factors. The question of national languages is discussed, as well as standardization. In his final remarks, the author examines the various aspects of language and society in their interaction that might be studied by linguists and sociologists. -- KL

6 Duncan, Hugh Dalziel. Communication and Social Order. New York: The Bedminster Press, 1962. 475 pp.

Contents: Symbolic contexts of social experience in Freud, Simmel, and Malinowski.--The self and society as determined by communication in James, Dewey, and Mead.--The function of symbols in society: an application of Burke's dramatistic view of social relationships.--Burke's sociology of language.--Social mystification in communication between classes.--A sociological model of social order as determined by the communication of hierarchy.--Hierarchal transcendence and social bonds.--The social function of art in society.--Conclusion (a sociological model of social interaction as determined by communication). -- JRD

7 -----. Language and Literature in Society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1953. 262 pp.

Bibliography: the sociology of literature.

Contents: Language and literature in society.--Literature as great art, as magical art, as make-believe, as a social institution.--Methodological problems in the sociological analysis of symbolic material: approaches.--Literature as equipment for action (Burke).--Symbolic action as common ground for all action.--A specific sociological view of symbols (status and symbols).--Persuasion and identification in rhetoric. --Symbols and authority.--Hierarchy and symbols in democratic society.

This is a sociological essay on theory and method in the interpretation of linguistic symbols. -- JRD

8 Firth, J. R. "Personality and Language in Society". Sociological Review 42.37-53, 1950. Reprinted in J. R. Firth, Papers in Linguistics 1934-1951 (London: Oxford University Press, 1957) pp. 177-189.

The author treats personality and language in society as a basis for a linguistics with a sociological component. He begins with a description of comparative linguistics and comparative grammar -- the popular method of language study in Western Europe during the 19th century. He follows by pointing to the sociological basis of modern French linguistics (mainly through de Saussure) and the concept "context of situation" of the London group. Finally he discusses his notion of the key sociolinguistic concepts of the American speech school. -- JRD

9 Gray, Louis H. "Language and Society". In: Louis H. Gray, Foundations of Language (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1960) p. 115 ff.

In this chapter, the author thinks that one of the many aspects of language may be termed "social linguistics" because of the use of language as a means of communication between members of the same community, and between communities often widely separated. However, he considers there is no foundation for the assumption that there is an inherent connection between language and race. It is doubtful that a "pure" race exists. Present "races" are an amalgamation of a number of different races. One of the factors in amalgamation is the possession of a common language which serves as a unifying force. This is a factor which in turn creates a strong feeling of community. Each nation desires to have a language of its own, which often leads to intense feelings. Efforts to suppress minority languages are generally resisted and linguistic problems often become political problems.

Language is useful for the study of man's activities and interests, his history and his migrations. The study of borrowings yields valuable information about the extent and nature of the contacts between the borrowers and the lenders. The connection between social linguistics and literature is analyzed briefly. -- KL

10 Greenberg, Joseph H. Essays in Linguistics. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1957. vii, 108 pp.

Contents: Languages as a sign system.--The definition of linguistic units.--Genetic relationship among languages.--The problem of linguistic subgroupings.--Language and evolutionary theory.--Language diffusion, migration.--Structure and function in language.--Order of affixing: a study in general linguistics.

The last four essays in this book are concerned with the relation between language and culture. The author's main theme is reflected in these essays: further progress in linguistics depends on the exploration of connections with other fields and a departure from isolationism. -- KL

11 Haudricourt, André G., and Geranai, Georges. "Linguistique et sociologie [Linguistics and Sociology]". Cahiers Internationaux de Sociologie 19.114-129, 1955.

Structural linguistics has been able to develop precise concepts and methods because of the homogeneity and autonomy of language envisaged as a social system. This could be done in sociology only at the expense of falsifying the very aim of sociology. But if sociology wishes to achieve a total analysis of society, it cannot neglect the study of the relations of the language system to other social structures and networks. "Linguistic sociology" concerns itself with the relations between linguistics and sociology and makes it possible to locate languages in the total complex of the social sciences. -- KL

12 Hertzler, J. O. "Toward a Sociology of Language". Social Forces 32:2.109-119, 1953.

Bibliography: pp. 117-119, chiefly sociological, for 36 listed propositions.

Following an orientation to the subject of a sociology of language, the author presents "a sort of aerial reconnaissance of a sociology of language in terms of its hypothetical features". The conceptual components of a sociology of language are discussed: experience, meaning; communication and action; conceptualization; language, the symbol system; the language community; the context of the physical, cultural, and social situation.

The author presents 36 hypothetical, programmatic statements which are based on rather well established, though unsystematized, facts and principles in the field of sociology and which point both to important areas of study and to the possible substance and dimensions of a sociology of language. -- JRD

13 Jespersen, O. Mankind, Nation and Individual from a Linguistic Point of View. London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1946. 198 pp.

Bibliographical references: passim.

Abridged contents: Speech and language.--Dialect and common language.--Standards of correctness.--Correct and good language.--The stratification of language.--Slang.--Other eccentricities of language.--Conclusion: Universal human elements.

The main theme of this book is the "linguistic crossplay" of the individual and of the community to which he belongs. However, behind the endless variety that has produced thousands of mutually unintelligible languages, the author finds many things which imply the existence of a common nature in human beings all over the world. -- KL

14 Lewis, Morris Michael. Language in Society: The Linguistic Revolution and Social Change. New York: Social Science Publishers, 1948. 248 pp.

References.

Contents: Linguistic initiation.--The infant.--Child at school.--Adult.--Language and group mind.--Individual mind.--Group behavior.--Group consciousness.--Language in modern society.--Industry and warfare.--Politics.--Social integration.--Social conflict.--Appendix.

The author examines the "linguistic revolution" in the context of social life. His particular interest is the effect of language upon the processes of social unity and social conflict. -- JRD

15 Lounsbury, Floyd. "Language". In: Bernard J. Siegel, ed., Biennial Review of Anthropology 1959 (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1959) pp. 185-209.

Bibliography: pp. 200-209.

This chapter contains a survey of linguistic studies published in 1954-58. The section on the sociology of languages (p. 199) covers studies in sociolinguistics. -- KL

16 -----. "Language". In: Bernard J. Siegel, ed., Biennial Review of Anthropology 1961 (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1962) pp. 279-322.

Bibliography: pp. 316-322.

This is a review of recent studies in linguistics, which includes a section on "Sociolinguistic Topics" (pp. 309-313). The implications of "diglossia" are highlighted. -- AP

17 Malinowski, Bronislaw. "Supplement I: The Problem of Meaning in Primitive Languages". In: C. K. Ogden and I. A. Richards, The Meaning of Meaning (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1923) pp. 296-336.

It is considered that the study of language must be undertaken in conjunction with the study of culture, otherwise the different concepts will not be grasped. There are peculiarities of primitive languages almost neglected by grammarians. In Indo-European, there is a sharp distinction between grammatical and lexical functions of words. In native languages, according to the author, the functions of grammar and radical meaning, respectively, are often confused in a remarkable manner. Language is rooted in the reality of culture, the tribal life and customs of a people and cannot be explained without constant reference to these broader contexts of "verbal utterance -- contexts of situation". -- KL

18 Mandelbaum, David G. Selected Writings of Edward Sapir in Language, Culture and Personality. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1958. xv, 617 pp.

Bibliography: pp. 601-617.

Contents: Part one. Language.--Part two. Culture.--Part three. The interplay of culture and personality.

The first part of the book contains four chapters that are relevant to sociolinguistics. These are the chapters on dialect, communication, language and environment, and an international auxiliary language. -- KL

19 Mead, George Herbert. Mind, Self, and Society: from the Standpoint of a Social Behaviorist. Edited by Charles W. Morris. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1934. xxxviii, 401 pp.

Bibliography: writings of George Herbert Mead.

Contents: Introduction, Charles W. Morris.--The point of view of social behaviorism.--Mind.--Self.--Society.--Supplementary essays.

These highly original formulations on the importance and nature of symbols for socialization, interpersonal behavior and social organization are drawn together in this volume by Charles W. Morris from class notes, lectures, and occasional papers of George Herbert Mead. Mead's work has especially influenced the field of social psychology in the United States, and the theory presented in this book is unified to the extent that the section on "Society" is best understood in terms of formulations in the earlier chapters. -- JRD

20 Muller, Henri F. "Phénomènes sociaux et linguistiques [Social and Linguistic Phenomena]". Word 1.121-131, 1945.

Some examples of the relationship between linguistic, social, and general extra-linguistic phenomena are discussed in a historical perspective. -- AP

21 Permanent International Committee of Linguists [CIPL]. Linguistic Bibliography for the Years 1939-1947, 1948, et seq. Utrecht: Spectrum, 1949-1963. [Annual.]

This bibliography provides comprehensive documentation for the field of linguistics. Sociolinguistic topics are covered, although there is no special section on the sociology of language. [The forthcoming volume for the year 1962 will have a category labeled "Philosophy, Psychology, and Sociology of Language".] -- AP

Review: The Linguistic Reporter 6:1.2-3, 1964.

22 Pieris, R. "Speech and Society: A Sociological Approach to Language". American Sociological Review 16.499-505, 1951.

The author organized his material into the following topics: speech communities; language, ethos, and personality structure; social structure, speechways and thoughtways; speechways and social change. -- JRD

23 Pike, Kenneth L. Language in Relation to a Unified Theory of the Structure of Human Behavior. Glendale: Summer Institute of Linguistics. Part 1 (Chapters 1-7), 1954, x, 170 pp.; Part 2 (Chapters 8-10), 1955, v, 85 pp.; Part 3 (Chapters 11-17), 1960, vii, 146 pp.

Bibliography: Part 1, pp. 157-161; Part 2, pp. 75-79; Part 3, pp. 125-132.

The author suggests that a unified theory is needed to analyze any kind of complex human activity without sharp theoretical or methodological discontinuities. Language is considered to be behavior, which must not be treated as divorced from the structure of nonverbal human activity. Verbal and nonverbal activity is a unified whole and the author in this book attempts to develop a theory and method to treat it as such. In Chapter 2, Pike develops his theory of the EMIC and ETIC standpoints for the description of behavior. ETIC is coined from the last part of the term 'phonetic'. EMIC is coined from the last part of the term 'phonemic'. The ETIC approach is concerned with generalized statements about cultural data. The EMIC approach is concerned with one language or one culture at a time. -- KL

24 Potter, Simeon. Language in the Modern World. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1960. 221 pp.

Bibliography: selective, for most chapters.

This introduction to popular linguistics contains chapters (3 of 12) on language and nationality, language as communication, and language and society. -- JRD

25 Savitz, L. Bibliography of Material in the Sociology of Language. Philadelphia: Temple University, 1963. 59 pp. [Mimeo.]

The 860 works included in this bibliography are taken not only from the fields of sociology and linguistics, but also from the fields of psychology, anthropology, biology, and others. -- KL

26 Segerstedt, Torgny T. Die Macht des Wortes; Eine Sprachsoziologie [The Power of the Word: A Sociology of Language]. Zurich: Pas-Verlag, 1947. [Translated from the Swedish.]

27 "Sociologie du langage [Sociology of Language]". In: "Sciences du langage [Language Sciences]", Bulletin signalétique (Paris: Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique). [Quarterly.]

The section titled "Sociology of Language" contains an annotated bibliography of sociolinguistic publications under various topical headings. -- AP

28 Sommerfelt, Alf. La langue et la société. Oslo, 1938.

29 -----. "Language, Society and Culture". In: Alf Sommerfelt, Diachronic and Synchronic Aspects of Language [Cited as D. and S. Aspects of Language] (The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1962) pp. 87-136. [Reprinted from Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap 17, 1954.]

Bibliography: pp. 134-136.

The first part of this article considers how linguists have viewed language since the last part of the 19th century, i.e. from the historical, psychical or social viewpoints. Modern anthropological research, which views culture as a system of learned behavior, will provide an idea of the position of language with respect to society. Language is a system of patterned behavior, whose function is communication in a society. Linguistic change is socially determined and the variable factor is the influence of another society. This idea is discussed in detail.

The second part examines the relationship of linguistic categories and social structure. One of the tasks of linguistics is to determine main categories or parts of speech in the languages of the world and to group them in such a way that it will be possible to compare them to cultural data. -- KL

30 -----. "La linguistique: science sociologique [Linguistics: A Sociological Science]". In: Alf Sommerfelt, D. and S. Aspects of Language [29] pp. 36-51. [Reprinted from Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap 5, 1932.]

Two questions are considered: (1) What is a language? (2) How and why do languages change?

First, language is defined as a social phenomenon, a sort of collective model of the linguistic activity of a social group. It is a system of signs which corresponds to Durkheim's definition of a social phenomenon, i.e. a system which is general throughout a given society and which has an existence independent of its individual manifestations.

Second, the roles of society and the individual are investigated in their effect on language change. The author concludes that the causes of change must be sought in the society served by a given language. -- KL

31 Useem, John. "Notes on the Sociological Study of Language". Social Science Research Council Items 17:3.29-31, 1963.

References.

Following a review of sociological literature the author concludes that sociology holds "but rudimentary concepts for the analysis of language as a social system, for comparative studies, and for the study of the role of language in a total society". This same literature indicates a wide area of interest in and acknowledgement of the importance of language by sociologists.

Collaboration between linguists and sociologists is discussed in terms of potential reciprocal benefits. The sociologist might contribute methodology and concepts for the analyses of social structure and interpersonal behavior, while the linguist might provide the necessary critical questions, initial hypotheses, and meaningful terms and categories for language. A number of important sociological studies are listed which could be built upon if such collaboration matured. The author devotes a section to the developing importance of cross-cultural sociological research with respect to non-Western societies. -- JRD

32 Vendryes, J. Language: A Linguistic Introduction to History. Translated by Paul Radin. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd.; New York: Alfred Knopf, 1931. xxviii, 378 pp.

Bibliography: pp. 361-368.

Abridged contents: Introduction.--Part I. Sounds.--Part II. Grammar.--Part III. Vocabulary.--Part IV. The structure of language.--Part V. Writing.--Conclusion.

The author's main thesis is that language is the result of social contact and owes its development to the existence of the social group. The uniformities of language are said to be essentially the work of society. Linguistic evolution is directly dependent upon historical circumstances.

Part IV is concerned primarily with sociolinguistic aspects. In Chapter III (on standard or common languages) the formation of major European standard languages is traced historically (pp. 260-279). Their formation is defined by circumstances external to the languages themselves, such as the extension of political power, the influence of a predominant social class, or to the supremacy of a literature. Chapter IV (on mutual influences) deals with language contact and contains a discussion of mixed languages. -- KL

33 Vossler, K. Geist und Kultur in der Sprache. Heidelberg, 1925. [English edition: The Spirit of Language in Civilization. London, 1932.]

34 Vygotsky, L. S. Thought and Language. Edited and translated by Eugenia Hanfmann and Gertrude Vakar. New York and London: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.; The M.I.T. Press: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1962. xxi, 168 pp.

Bibliography: pp. 157-159.

Abridged contents: Introduction, Jerome S. Bruner.--The problem and the approach.--Piaget's theory of child language and thought.--Stern's theory of language development.--The genetic roots of thought and speech.--An experimental study of concept formation.--The development of scientific concepts in childhood.--Thought and word.

The author considers both egocentric and communicative speech to be adaptive functions in the individual. The chapter on the development of conceptual grouping in children traces the way in which the intellectual development of the child is given a classificatory structure that makes possible the use of language as a logical and analytic tool in thinking. In the absence of conceptual structures, language plays other roles but not this one. Vygotsky's theory clearly recognizes the role of society and social activity in the development of the mediating structures of conceptual thought. -- KL

35 Warfel, Harry Redcay. Language, a Science of Human Behavior. Cleveland: Howard Allen, Inc., 1962. 188 pp.

The author defines language as a set of human habits and he views it, in this book, as a science of human behavior.

Chapter 12 on "Language and Societal Homeostasis" discusses the individual and his language, language and society, language and culture. -- JRD

## 2. MULTILINGUALISM: LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS IN SOCIAL SPACE

### 2.1 Essays in Theory and Method

The following studies of multilingualism emphasize generalizations, methods, and concepts pertinent to various relationships observable between language phenomena and social factors.

36 Arsenian, Seth. "Bilingualism in the Post-War World". Psychological Bulletin 42.65-86, 1945.

The author addresses himself to problems of language and languages, bilingualism, a world language, and increased bilingualism. Topics discussed under the heading "problems of bilingualism" include the measurement of bilingualism (questionnaires, association techniques and knowledge tests, rating scales); bilingualism and mental development; bilingualism and language development; bilingualism and school achievement; bilingualism in relation to speech and other motor functions; bilingualism in relation to personal and social adjustment; learning a second language; and bilingualism and the political state. A final section deals with a series of research problems. -- JRD

37 Bach, A. Deutsche Mundartforschung: Ihre Wege, Ergebnisse und Aufgaben [German Dialectology: Its Methods, Results, and Tasks]. Heidelberg: Carl Winter, Universitätsverlag, 2nd edition, 1950. xv, 335 pp. [Maps.]

Bibliographical references: passim, on general and German dialectology.

This book on German dialects includes detailed discussions of the methods and concepts of dialectology, such as language islands, language areas (Sprachlandschaften), etc. Chapter 5 deals with the "sociological stratification" of dialects. -- AP

38 Barker, George C. "The Social Functions of Language". ETC. 2.228-234, 1945.

See also Barker, George C. "Social Functions of Language in a Mexican-American Community". [161]

39 Baumgartner, H. Stadtmundart; Stadt- und Landmundart [Urban Dialect; Urban and Rural Dialect]. Bern, 1940.

40 Becker, Henrik. Der Sprachbund [Language Affinity]. Berlin and Leipzig, 1948.

See also Benedict, Burton. "Stratification in Plural Societies". [165]

41 Bernstein, Basil. "Elaborated and Restricted Codes: Their Social Origins and Some Consequences". Paper presented to the 1963 Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco. [Mimeo. preprint.]

This is a study of some aspects of the interrelations between social structure, forms of speech, and subsequent regulation of behavior. The identity of the social structure, it is thought, is transmitted to the child essentially through the implications of the linguistic code which the social structure itself generates. Children who have access to different speech systems or linguistic codes, by virtue of their position in the class structure, may adopt quite different intellectual and social procedures. Social class affiliations of codes and their socializing and formal educational consequences are indicated. It is critical for children to possess an elaborated code, or orientation toward one, as they progress through school. -- KL

42 -----. "Language and Social Class (Research Note)". British Journal of Sociology 11:3.271-276, 1960.

Author's statements: "It has been suggested in earlier papers that associated with the organization of particular social groups are distinct forms of spoken language. Linguistic differences, other than dialect, occur in the normal social environment and status groups may be distinguished by their forms of speech".

"A study was designed to show that two speech modes are related to different status groups and, more importantly, to show that the orientation of the two linguistic structures is independent of non-verbal intelligence test scores".

Other aspects of the project are discussed in this note, especially the problem of the verbal and non-verbal I.Q. score. -- JRD

43 -----. "Linguistic Codes, Hesitation Phenomena and Intelligence". Language and Speech 5.31-46, 1962.

Author's abstract: "Two linguistic codes have been proposed, elaborated and restricted. These codes are regarded as functions of different social structures. The codes are considered to entail qualitatively different verbal planning orientations which control different modes of self-regulation and levels of cognitive behaviour. Social class differences in the use of the codes were postulated and the hesitation phenomena associated with them predicted. Speech samples were obtained and the hesitation phenomena analysed from a discussion situation involving small groups of middle-class and working-class subjects with varying I.Q. profiles."

44 Bernstein, Basil. "A Public Language: Some Sociological Implications of a Linguistic Form". British Journal of Sociology 10:4.311-326, 1959.

Ten characteristics of the author's concept "public language" are given (as opposed to "formal language"), from which he examines the behavioral implications of individuals who are limited to this speech form. -- JRD

45 -----. "Social Class and Linguistic Development". In: A. H. Halsey, J. Floud, and C. A. Anderson, eds., Education, Economy and Society (New York: Free Press, 1961) pp. 288-314.

46 -----. "Social Class, Linguistic Codes and Grammatical Elements". Language and Speech 5.221-240, 1962.

Author's abstract: "In a previous paper (Bernstein, 1962) two general types of linguistic code, elaborated and restricted, were proposed. These codes were regarded as functions of different forms of social relationships. The codes were thought to entail qualitatively different verbal planning orientations which control different modes of self-regulation and levels of cognitive behaviour. Social class differences in the use of these codes were expected. Speech samples were obtained and the hesitation phenomena analysed, from a discussion situation involving small groups of middle and working-class subjects with varying I.Q. profiles ... It was considered that the members of the two class groups were oriented to qualitatively different levels of verbal planning which control lexicon and structural selections. The working-class groups were thought to be making selections from a lower level of the linguistic hierarchy; whilst the middle-class subjects irrespective of verbal I.Q. were oriented to making selections from a higher level of the hierarchy. This paper will report the analysis of the speech".

47 -----. "Social Structure, Language and Learning". Educational Research 3.163-176, 1961.

48 Blanc, Haim. "Multilingual Interviewing in Israel". American Journal of Sociology 62.205-209, 1956.

The author discusses the complications which arise when subjects and investigator do not share the same language and often not even the same social realities. Specifically, he is concerned with removing obstructions in the translation of questionnaires, and offers seven guidelines to this end. -- JRD

49 Bloomfield, Leonard. "Chapter 3: Speech-Communities". In: Leonard Bloomfield, Language (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1933) pp. 42-56.

According to Bloomfield, the speech-community is the most important social group. Economic, political and cultural factors bear a relation to the grouping by speech-communities but do not usually coincide with it. Such communities differ greatly in size. The most important differences in a community are due to differences in density of communication. This is based on what types of speakers communicate with each other and how frequently. Differences in density are based on sub-groups. The most important line of cleavage is based on social class. The most stable differences are based on geography. Others are based on education, occupation, etc. The members of a speech-community may speak so much alike that anyone can understand anyone else, or may differ so widely that persons who live far apart may not understand each other. The term speech-community has only relative value, as can be seen from a study of adjoining speech-forms such as German and Dutch-Flemish.

[In Bloomfield's Language, see also Chapter 27 in which the socio-linguistically relevant process of leveling is discussed in terms of the "growth of central speech-forms that spread over wider and wider areas".] -- KL

50 -----. "Secondary and Tertiary Responses to Language". Language 20.45-55, 1944.

This is a linguist's evaluation of popular notions about language, and of socio-psychological attitudes observed when non-linguists react to a linguist's characterization of linguistic entities. The discussion of secondary responses to language -- utterances about language -- concentrates on pre-scientific notions, including those about non-standard dialects which the layman views as deviant speech forms, corruptions, etc. Popular views about the relation of language to writing and theories about the origin of language are considered. A category of tertiary responses to language is established. A hostile, assertive tertiary response is claimed to occur when the conventional secondary response is brought into question by a scientific linguist. The remainder deals with two types of linguistic terminology -- mentalistic vs. mechanistic. According to the author, attempts to eliminate mentalistic terminology evoke reactions resembling the popular responses to linguistic science in general. -- AP

See also Boas, Franz. Handbook of American Indian Languages. [342]

51 Bossard, James H. S. "Family Table Talk -- an Area for Sociological Study". American Sociological Review 8.295-301, 1943.

Author's statement: "Family table talk is an essential part of the process whereby the family inducts the child into the life of society. Three aspects of this process are emphasized. (1) The family meal is the family at its ease, holding its members together and repeating many features of its life. (2) Family table talk is a form of family interaction, important in the development of personality traits. (3) The culture-transmitting function of the family operates with effectiveness during the family meal". -- JRD

52 Bossard, James H. S., Boll, Eleanor S., and Sanger, Winogene P. "Some Neglected Areas in Family-Life Study". Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 272.68-76, 1950.

One of the neglected areas in family life study is what the authors call "family modes of expression". This refers to the importance of language for human relationships and stresses the importance of the family as the basic social unit whereby conversation is patterned. Several types of family interaction are described. -- JRD

53 Braunshausen, Nicolas. "Le bilinguisme et la famille [Bilingualism and the Family]". In: Bureau International d'Éducation, Le bilinguisme et l'éducation [Bilingualism and Education] (Geneva and Luxembourg, 1928) pp. 87-94.

54 Brown, R. W. and Gilman, Albert. "The Pronouns of Power and Solidarity". In: T. A. Sebeok, ed., Style in Language (New York: Wiley, 1960) pp. 253-276.

Authors' statement: "This paper is divided into five major sections. The first three of these are concerned with the semantics of the pronouns of address. By semantics we mean covariation between the pronoun used and the objective relationship existing between speaker and addressee. The first section offers a general description of the semantic evolution of the pronouns of address in certain European languages. The second section describes differences existing today among the pronouns of French, German, and Italian. The third section proposes a connection between social structure, group ideology, and the semantics of the pronoun. The final two sections of the paper are concerned with expressive style by which we mean covariation between the pronoun used and characteristics of the person speaking. The first of these sections show that a man's consistent pronoun style gives away his class status and his political views. The last section describes the ways in which a man may vary his pronoun style from time to time so as to express transient moods and attitudes. In this section it is also proposed that the major expressive meanings are derived from the major semantic rules".

55 Bureau International d'Éducation. Le bilinguisme et l'éducation [Bilingualism and Education]. Geneva and Luxembourg, 1928.

56 Christophersen, Paul. Bilingualism. London, 1948.

57 Darcy, Natalie T. "A Review of the Literature on the Effects of Bilingualism upon the Measurement of Intelligence". Journal of Gen. Psychology 82.21-57, 1953.

Bibliography: 110 items.

The author divides the literature into the following three groups: (1) studies in which bilingualism was found to have a favorable effect upon the measurement of intelligence; (2) studies in which bilingualism was found to have an unfavorable effect upon the measurement of intelligence; (3) studies in which bilingualism was found to have no effect upon the measurement of intelligence. -- JRD

58 De Boer, J. J. "Some Sociological Factors in Language Development". Elementary English 29.482-492, 1952.

As language is the primary means by which the child is inducted into the life of society, the author feels a study of the sociological factors operating in childhood is essential to an understanding of the development of language. This article summarizes research findings and professional discussions dealing with the language development of children, social class and socio-economic factors, bilingualism, and the mass media of communication. -- JRD

59 Deutsch, Karl W. Nationalism and Social Communication. An Inquiry into the Foundations of Nationality. New York: J. Wiley and Sons, 1953. 292 pp.

Bibliography: pp. 251-266. Includes a section on linguistics and nationalism.

Contents: Nationalism and social scientists.--Building blocks of nationality: some basic concepts from other social sciences.--Sovereignty and politics: centers and areas of power.--Peoples, nations and communication.--Nationality and social learning: problems of testing and problems of change.--National assimilation or differentiation: some quantitative relationships.--Unity or diversity: the balance of quantitative and qualitative factors.--National consciousness and will.--A prospect for nationalism.--Appendices.--Notes.--Index.

The author states the need for "studies on the objective as well as the subjective sides of nationality, and the long run trends of national assimilation or differentiation". This study is offered as a first attempt to cope with some of these problems, including their linguistic implications. -- JRD

60 Diebold, A. Richard, Jr. "Incipient Bilingualism". Language 37.97-112, 1961.

Describes the necessity for consideration of extralinguistic factors in studies of language contact. These studies should be concerned with sociolinguistic factors in a stage of the contact between two languages, called here "incipient bilingualism". In the first part, certain sociolinguistic phenomena are named and defined, such as convergent change, bilingualism, and interference. The second part gives a case of incipient bilingualism. The data are from a study of interference in the Huave community of San Mateo del Mar in Mexico. The author concludes that sociolinguistic factors are crucial. In particular, he lists the age of the speaker, situation and social relations as factors that determine the form of interference. -- KL

61 -----. "A Laboratory for Language Contact". Anthropological Linguistics 4:1.41-51, 1962.

The article deals with unresolved problems in the field of language contact and suggests the solution to these rests in intensive research in a socio-geographical area of multiple language contact.

One group of unresolved problems arises from the controversy involving the role played by language contact in the process of linguistic change, while a second group derives from the role of language contact for those working in synchronic descriptive linguistics. The third problem area relates to attempts to predict the form of linguistic interference.

Mexico is suggested as one socio-geographical area of multiple language contact amenable to an imposition of the controls and a study of the variables developed in the discussion of the "problems". -- JRD

62 Ervin, Susan M. "An Analysis of the Interaction of Language, Topic and Listener". To appear in: "The Ethnography of Communication". American Anthropologist, 1964.

63 Ervin, Susan M., and Osgood, Charles E. "Second Language Learning and Bilingualism". In: C. E. Osgood and T. Sebeok, eds., Psycholinguistics (Supplement to IJAL 20:4, 1954) pp. 139-146.

The authors consider that second language learning and bilingualism are similar because in each case two systems of decoding and encoding habits are in conflict. Compound and coordinate language systems are defined. In a compound system, two sets of linguistic signs have the same representational processes or meanings. In a coordinate system, the two sets of signs have different representational processes. Compound systems are more typical of second language learning, while coordinate systems are more common in "true" bilinguals who have learned to speak one language in one situation and another in an entirely different situation. -- KL

See also Ferguson, Charles A. "Baby Talk in Six Languages". [200]

See also Ferguson, Charles A. "Diglossia". [445]

64 Ferguson, Charles A., and Gumperz, John J. "Introduction". In: Charles A. Ferguson and John J. Gumperz, eds., Linguistic Diversity in South Asia [397], pp. 1-18.

Contents: Introductory.--Variety, language, dialect.--Geographical dialects.--Social dialects.--Style and superposed varieties.

Provides "a brief summary of the theoretical framework which linguistic science currently offers for the treatment of intra-language variability", with reference to the South Asian language problems discussed elsewhere in the volume on Linguistic Diversity ... [397]. An attempt is made to define the following operational concepts: (1) Variety ("any body of human speech patterns which is sufficiently homogeneous ... and which has a sufficiently large repertory of elements ... to function in all normal contexts of communication"). (2) A language "consists of all varieties ... which share a single superposed variety ... having substantial similarity ... with the included varieties or which are either mutually intelligible or are connected by a series of mutually intelligible varieties". (3) A dialect "is any set of one or more varieties of a language ..." Geographical and social dialects "tend to be mutually exclusive", but there are stylistic variations which coexist in the speech of individuals. Some of the styles or varieties are "superposed" over others in functionally or situationally differentiated dichotomies (classical-colloquial, etc.). -- AP

65 Fischer, John L. "Social Influences in the Choice of a Linguistic Variant". Word 14.47-56, 1958.

66 Fishman, Joshua A. Language Maintenance -- Language Shift as a Field of Inquiry. (A definition of the field and suggestions for its further development.) New York: Yeshiva University, 1964. [Mimeo.]

Bibliography: 56 items.

Three major subdivisions of the topic are suggested: the precise establishment of habitual language use in a contact situation; psychological, social, and cultural processes connected with changes in habitual language use; and, finally, behavior toward language. The primary emphasis is on *degrees* of language maintenance or displacement in different *domains* of language behavior. Further study is needed, in the author's opinion. -- KL

67 Fries, Charles C., and Pike, Kenneth L. "Coexistent Phonemic Systems". *Language* 25.29-50, 1949.

68 Furfey, Paul Hanly. "Men's and Women's Languages". *The American Catholic Sociological Review* 5:4.218-223, 1944.

The author gives many illustrations to show that sex differences in phonetics, grammar, and vocabulary are not uncommon in many less familiar languages of the world. He then shifts to the significance of male-female speech differences in the more familiar European languages. Sex may affect linguistic forms in three ways, for such forms may be modified by (1) the sex of the speaker, (2) the sex of the person spoken to, and, (3) the sex, real or conventional, of the person or thing spoken of. The sociological significance of these is discussed. -- JRD

69 Goldberg, Milton M. "A Qualification of the Marginal Man Theory". *American Sociological Review* 6.52-58, 1941.

*See also* Greenberg, Joseph H. *The Languages of Africa*. [316]

70 Greenberg, Joseph H. "The Measurement of Linguistic Diversity". *Language* 32.109-115, 1956.

In this article, several indices are suggested for measuring linguistic diversity, suitable for comparing geographical areas and making correlations with non-linguistic factors (geographical, political, economic, etc.). The simplest is the "monolingual nonweighted method" which measures the probability that two members of the same population chosen at random would not speak the same language. To account for the variables of degree of divergence of the languages involved, the absence of rigorous definitions of language and dialect, multilingualism, and factors of economic and cultural levels, the author suggests several other ways of calculating indices. One measure -- the index of communication -- calculates the probability that two members of the population chosen at random would have at least one language in common. Several indices are worked out for Mexico and other areas. The conclusion is reached that the relation of various measures of diversity to extralinguistic factors is primarily a problem in sociology and anthropology. "The ultimate goal may be a typology of linguistic areas, in which areas with similar values for all the indices are marked by similar ecological, economic, and political conditions". -- KL

See also Grove, Victor. The Language Bar. [207]

See also Gumperz, John J. "Dialect Differences and Social Stratification in a North Indian Village". [208]

71 Gumperz, John J. "Linguistic and Social Interaction in Two Communities". Paper presented to the 1963 Meeting of the American Anthropological Association. San Francisco. 29 pp. [Mimeo. preprint.]

References.

This is a comparison of the language usage of two specific speech communities -- Khalapur, eighty miles north of Delhi, India, and Hemnesberget in northern Norway. The social organization and verbal repertoires of the two communities are described, as well as personal and transactional switching. The concept of verbal repertoire is introduced as a concept in sociolinguistic analysis. It is defined as a "set of varieties, each with its own internal grammatical structure". The author states: "As a socially defined entity, a verbal repertoire is an analogue to the anthropologist's social structure. Its constituent varieties reflect distinctions in status, and behavioral norms are expressed through social restraints on language choice". -- KL

See also Gumperz, John J. "Speech Variation and the Study of Indian Civilization". [210]

72 Gumperz, John J. "Types of Linguistic Communities". Anthropological Linguistics 4:1.28-40, 1962.

A review of the literature illustrates that the study of a specific language of an area gives only the end product of structural change. A study of the languages of a specific community, the author claims, would point up the dynamics of this change. The shift in emphasis recommended, then, is from a linguistically defined area to a specific community. The term linguistic community is suggested and defined as "a social group which may be either monolingual or multilingual, held together by frequency of social interaction patterns and set off from the surrounding areas by weakness in the lines of communication". Such terms as "social communication", "communication matrix", "code matrix", are explicated and discussed. "Argots" or special parlances are shown to be of several functional types. The application of these concepts and others (role distinctness, language distance, language loyalty) to linguistic communities of different degrees of social complexity could produce classifications which might show rough parallels between speech distribution and social groups of the type now classified by social scientists as bands, larger tribal groups and modern urbanized communities. Illustrations are given. -- JRD

See also Haas, Mary R. "Men's and Women's Speech in Koasati". [212]

73 Hall, Robert A., Jr. "Creolized Languages and Genetic Relationships". Word 14:2.367-373, 1958.

See also Hall, Robert A., Jr. "Pidgin English and Linguistic Change". [213]

74 Harms, L. S. Social Judgments of Status Cues in Language. Ph.D. Dissertation, Ohio State University, 1959.

75 Haugen, Einar. "The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing". Language 26:2.210-231, 1950.

The article attempts to establish a precise definition for the term borrowing. It is described as a process that takes place when bilinguals reproduce a pattern from one language in another. Two kinds of activity are distinguished -- substitution and importation. Classes of loans are set up: (1) loanwords, without morphemic substitution; (2) loanblends, with partial morphemic substitution; and (3) loanshifts, with complete morphemic substitution. Periods of bilingualism are described and structural resistance to borrowing is discussed. -- KL

76 Haugen, Einar. Bilingualism in the Americas: A Bibliography and Research Guide. (Publication of the American Dialect Society 26.) University, Ala.: University of Alabama Press, 1956. 159 pp.

Bibliography: on bilingualism, with an extensive listing of case studies dealing with problems in the Americas; pp. 125-156.

Contents: Preface.--The scope of the problem--Languages of the Americas.--Language contact.--The bilingual individual.--The bilingual community.--Approaches to research.--Indexes.

In addition to the substantial bibliography on bilingualism and its manifestations in the Americas, this monograph provides detailed discussions, with frequent references to the bibliography, of the central phenomena of bilingualism. Many of the concepts are defined, and there are attempts to give systematic treatments of sets of phenomena, as in the case of the "Classification of loans" presented in section 3.6. Although the emphasis is on linguistic aspects, this research guide "takes full account of the wider setting of bilingualism", noting the importance of contributions made by psychologists, sociologists, and educators. The final chapter contains a summary and criticism of the linguist's and non-linguist's approaches to bilingualism research. -- AP

Review: H. Hoijer, Language 34.91-93, 1958.

77 Haugen, Einar. "Language Contact". In: Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Linguists (Oslo: Oslo University Press, 1958) pp. 771-785.

Contents: Introduction.--Bilingualism and biculturism.--American research.--Interference.--Dialinguistic description.--Phonology.--Morphology.--Classification of interference.--Causes and extent of interference.

The purpose of this report is to supplement Uriel Weinreich's contribution, Languages in Contact [144], "with points of view derived from the writer's own research on the speech of Norwegian immigrants in America [215] ... and his study of American bilingualism in general [76] ..." The emphasis is on linguistic problems of interference and dialinguistic description. However, some extra-linguistic problems are dealt with in the section on "Bilingualism and biculturism". -- AP

78 -----. "Problems of Bilingual Description". General Linguistics 1:1.1-9, 1955.

Following a survey of the fields in which bilingual analyses have been made, the author proposes some approaches toward a method of bilingual description. Bilingual description is defined as "the systematic comparison of languages without regard to their genetic relationships". To characterize the interlingual identifications made by bilingual speakers the author proposes the concepts, diaphone and diamorph. -- AP

79 -----. "Problems of Bilingualism". Lingua 2.271-290, 1950.

80 Herman, Simon N. "Explorations in the Social Psychology of Language Choice". Human Relations 14:2.149-164, 1961.

Author's abstract: "Although social psychologists have been giving increasing attention in recent years to the subject of language, the field is still relatively unexplored by them. One of the problems ... relates to the choice by a bilingual speaker of one language rather than the other in situations where either language could serve as the medium of conversation.

In a multilingual society instances are readily observable of choice of language which is determined by considerations other than the requirements of the particular conversation. These considerations would appear generally to be related to the speaker's reference to groups in the wider social milieu ... if group identifications were, indeed, found to play a significant part, it would permit an approach from the opposite angle: the choice of language could be used as a behavioral index to group preferences and to the direction of social adjustment -- particularly among immigrants and other newcomers in a society. An analysis of the determinants of language choice might conceivably also shed light on problems of motivation associated with the learning of a new language ..."

81 Hertz, H. Language and the Social Situation. Ph.D. Dissertation, Duke University, 1950.

82 Hjelmslev, Louis. "Caractères grammaticaux des langues créoles [Grammatical Characteristics of Creole Languages]". In: Congrès Int. des Sciences Anthropologiques, Compte rendu de la 2me session [International Congress of Anthropological Sciences, Report of 2nd Session] (1938) pp. 373-374.

83 Hockett, Charles F. "Age-grading and Linguistic Continuity". Language 26.449-457, 1950.

This paper deals with certain relations between linguistic ontogeny (origin and development of speech in a single person from birth to death) and linguistic phylogeny (changes through decades and centuries in the speech patterns of communities). Specifically, the author is interested in the mechanisms whereby continuity of linguistic tradition is maintained in a community despite the constant turnover in population through birth, death, immigration, and emigration. His remarks are organized around the following four propositions: (1) Fundamental speech habits are firmly established by the age of puberty, in most cases. (2) Speech of other children is the most important force shaping the emerging dialect of a child. (3) In any community there is a continuity of linguistic tradition through successive generations of children. (4) It is within this childhood continuity of tradition that phonetic change takes place. -- JRD

84 Hockett, Charles F. A Course in Modern Linguistics. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1958. xi, 621 pp.

In this general textbook, Chapter 38 on "Idiolect, dialect, language" and Chapter 39 on the "Common core and overall pattern" are methodologically relevant to the study of various forms of language diversity. -- AP

85 Hoenigswald, Henry M. "Bilingualism, Presumable Bilingualism, and Diachrony". Anthropological Linguistics 4:1.1-5, 1962.

The author poses and discusses problems and hypotheses about language change, and maintains that planners of community studies should include linguistic data in their work to provide the minute observations needed to confirm or reject these hypotheses. Linguistic atlases are too broad to answer the questions posed here. -- JRD

86 -----. "A Proposal for the Study of Folk Linguistics". Paper presented to the Sociolinguistic Conference, UCLA, 1964. [Mimeo.]

It is suggested that, if other phases of social science are any indication, investigators should study not only what goes on in language, but also how people react to what goes on and what they say goes on. Field work should include sociolinguistic factors such as function, attitudes, social and geographical data. -- KL

87 Hymes, Dell H. "Genetic Classification: Retrospect and Prospect". Anthropological Linguistics 1:2.50-66, 1959.

88 Jakobson, Roman. "'Franz Boas' Approach to Language". IJAL 10:4. 188-195, 1944.

89 -----. "Sur la théorie des affinités phonologiques entre les langues [On the Theory of Phonological Affinities among Languages]". In: N. S. Troubetzkoy, Principes de Phonologie [Principles of Phonology], translated by J. Cantineau (Paris, 1957) pp. 351-365. [Reprinted from Proceedings, 4th International Congress of Linguists, pp. 48-58.]

90 Jespersen, O. Language: Its Nature, Development and Origin. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1922. 448 pp.

References: passim.

Abridged contents: History of linguistic science.--The child.--The individual and the world.--Development of language.

This general discussion of language contains a number of sociolinguistically relevant comments, especially in Book III on "The individual and the world" in which the author deals with diverse speech forms such as pidgins, congeners, and women's languages. -- AP

91 Kloss, Heinz. "Spracherhaltung [Language Persistence]". Archiv für Politik und Geschichte 8.456-462, 1927.

92 -----. "Sprachtabellen als Grundlage für Sprachstatistik, Sprachenkarten und für eine allgemeine Soziologie der Sprachgemeinschaften [Language Tables as a Basis for Language Statistics, Language Maps, and a General Sociology of Speech Communities]". Vierteljahrsschrift für Politik und Geschichte 1:7.103-117, 1929.

93 Kluckhohn, Florence Rockwood. "A Method for Eliciting Value Orientations". Anthropological Linguistics 2:2.1-23, 1960.

This article on methodology reports on a recent attempt to create in the medium of languages, verbal and written, an instrument for the cross-cultural testing of a theory of variations in value orientations. Language differences and the problems encountered in the translation of ideas from one language to another are a primary barrier in cross-cultural studies. However, the author suggests that there are some human problems and some generalized types of life situations which are sufficiently universal, so that the question of variations in languages and the thought-ways of languages which express differences are not insurmountable barriers for significant cross-cultural testing. -- JRD

94 Kroeber, A. J. "On Typological Indices I: Ranking of Languages". International Journal of American Linguistics [Cited as IJAL] 26:3.171-177, 1960.

This article is based on the hypothesis that there is a limitation to the scope of the genetic method. The author considers the composite typological index used by Greenberg the most promising method and he feels that an enlargement of the range of the typological approach would produce even more fruitful results. -- KL

95 Kuhn, Walter. Deutsche Sprachinselforschung [German Research on Language Islands]. Plauen, 1934.

96 Labov, William. "Phonological Indices to Social Stratification". Paper presented to the 1963 Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco. [Mimeo. preprint; charts.]

Contents: Introduction.--Linguistic indices.--Interpersonal and intrapersonal variation.--The data.--Linguistic indices for ethnic stratification.--Conclusion.

This is a methodologically significant preliminary study of quantifiable phonological differences and their social correlates observed in a sample of English speakers from the Lower East Side in New York City. In his analysis, the author uses some of the approaches developed in his earlier sociolinguistic study of the speech of Martha's Vineyard [228], as well as an available sociological survey of the selected speech community. Five main phonological indices are used in the survey. Their "realization" in the speech of the members of various social classes (identified by "objective socio-economic indices from 0 to 9") is plotted against a scale of speech styles ranging from casual speech to reading style. The resulting graphs confirm the predictions about various sociolinguistic correlations in New York City. The present study represents "the necessary first step in establishing objective distribution of linguistic features and delineating class norms". -- AP

97 Lambert, Wallace E. "Developmental Aspects of Second-Language Acquisition". Journal of Social Psychology 43.83-104, 1956.

98 -----. "Measurement of the Linguistic Dominance of Bilinguals". Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 50.197-200, 1955.

99 -----. "Psychological Approaches to the Study of Language. Part II: On Second-Language Learning and Bilingualism". Modern Language Journal 47.114-121, 1963.

References: Important studies of the psychology of second-language learning and bilingualism are cited.

Contents: A social psychology of second-language learning.--A psychology of bilingualism.

This is an insightful survey of studies of second-language pedagogy and bilingualism, "viewed from a social-psychological perspective". -- AP

See also Lambert, Wallace E., et al. "Influence of Language-Acquisition Contexts on Bilingualism". [229]

100 Lantis, Margaret. "Vernacular Culture". American Anthropologist 62.202-216, 1960.

The author develops her notion of "vernacular culture", which in gross terms refers to the every-day life and speech of even the most urbanized population (as opposed to their literary or formal language and life). Illustrations of certain structured behavior situations are given to show which part is formal and which part is vernacular. -- JRD

101 Lefebvre, Gilles R. "L'étude de la culture: la linguistique [The Study of Culture: Linguistics]". Recherches sociographiques 3:1-2.233-252, 1962.

102 Leopold, Werner F. Bibliography of Child Language. Evanston: Northwestern University, 1952. 115 pp.

This bibliography contains an alphabetical listing of books and articles on the subject of child language--with brief comments. It reflects the psychologists' continued interest in this field. -- JRD

103 -----. "The Study of Child Language and Infant Bilingualism". Word 4.1-17, 1948.

The author reviews the literature on child language and infant bilingualism with the conclusion that very little has been done in these subjects, and that almost nothing has been done in this area by linguists. -- JRD

104 Lévi-Strauss, Claude. "Language and the Analysis of Social Laws". American Anthropologist 53.155-163, 1951.

The author feels that language structure (simple/complex; few elements/many elements) can be tested mathematically for its relationship with other social laws (i.e., kinship) for any society or language group. Thus, a language family (Indo-European) should have a kinship structure where a problem set in simple terms admits many solutions. Hypotheses for other language families and kinship systems are given. -- JRD

105 Lewis, E. G. "Conditions affecting the 'Reception' of an 'Official' (Second/Foreign) Language". Second Meeting of the Inter-African Committee of Linguistics: Symposium on Multi-Lingualism, Brazzaville, 1962. (London: CCTA/CSA, March 1, 1962). [Mimeo.]

The purpose of the paper is to classify the varieties of bilingual (multilingual) situations, to analyze the factors to be accounted for in formulating the kind of social policy best suited to such a situation, and to suggest some of the possible consequences of bilingualism. Bilingualism as a social institution should be separated from bilingualism in the life of the individual. Aspects of bilingualism are discussed, in particular, demographic, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic and official aspects. Factors conducive to bilingualism are geographical, political, historical, and ideological in nature. Factors that lead to one language's ascendancy are numerical superiority of speakers, cultural superiority, etc. Certain consequences are mentioned, such as restructuring of the social pattern, and various cultural, psychological and linguistic consequences for the individual. -- KL

106 Mackey, William F. "Bilingualism and Linguistic Structure". Culture 14.143-149, 1953.

The purpose of the paper is to point out some of the factors of change in linguistic structure which can be attributed to bilingualism. The author points out that structural-linguistic borrowing is determined by social and linguistic factors. The social factors include type, degree, and duration of bilingual contact. The linguistic factors of compatibility, structural function, class-size and frequency are defined and discussed. -- JRD

See also Mak, Wilhelm. "Zweisprachigkeit und Mischmundart in Oberschlesien [Bilingualism and Mixed Dialect in Upper Silesia]". [238]

107 Martinet, A. "Dialect". Romance Philology 8.1-11, 1954-55.

The author refers to the concepts of traditional dialectology surveyed in Sever Pop's La Dialectologie [116] noting that they are inadequate from the point of view of structural linguistics. The failure to provide a suitable definition for the notion of "dialect" is ascribed to a "general untidiness" in conventional dialectology. The author considers the contexts in which this and similar notions are used with reference to phenomena in certain languages. The term "dialect" is discussed in its various uses, as opposed to the concepts "language" and "patois". The phenomenon referred to as "koine" is also commented upon. -- AP

108 -----. Éléments de linguistique générale [Elements of General Linguistics]. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin, 1960. 224 pp.

Chapter 5 of this general survey deals with "The diversity of speech forms and linguistic usages" including extra-linguistic correlations, bilingualism, diglossia, etc. Part 1 of Chapter 6 relates language change to social change. -- AP

109 McDavid, R. I., Jr. "Dialect Differences and Inter-Group Tensions". Studies in Linguistics 9.27-33, 1951.

The purpose is to diagnose potential inter-group tensions on the basis of dialect study. In the United States, the normal tendency is toward uniformity, and the appearance of dialects in a group of persons of the same age and education is said to be symptomatic of inter-group tensions. Such situations can be tested on the basis of correlations between dialect differences and caste and class lines. Every community should have a survey of local speech patterns. On the basis of such information, the linguistic scientist could detect symptoms of social cleavage before it develops. -- KL

110 -----. "Dialect Geography and Social Science Problems". Social Forces 25.168-172, 1946-1947.

The author feels that language is important as a mirror of culture, and that this can be demonstrated by dialect differences in American English. He proceeds to discuss and illustrate a number of social correlates which help explain dialect variation. -- JRD

111 -----. "Some Principles for American Dialect Study". Studies in Linguistics 1:12.1-11, 1942.

The author sets forth principles for dialect study, primarily for students in the field. This is intended to eliminate some of the confusion over techniques. -- KL

112 Moreland, Lilian. A Select Bibliography on Bilingualism. University of Cape Town, School of Librarianship, 1958. 37 pp.

This is a 161-item bibliography with brief annotations, followed by an author index. The classification scheme has two parts: "Bilingualism" and "Bilingual education". The sub-topics for "Bilingualism" include general items, measurement, mental development, language development, and school achievement. "Bilingual education" is handled by country. -- JRD

113 Multilingualism and Socio-Cultural Organization. Anthropological Linguistics 4:1, 1962.

Contents: Bilingualism, presumable bilingualism, and diachrony, H. M. Hoenigswald.--Multilingual dialectology and the New Yiddish Atlas, U. Weinreich.--The language factor in national development, C. A. Ferguson.--Types of linguistic communities, J. J. Gumperz.--A laboratory for language contact, A. R. Diebold, Jr.--Bilingualism in Paraguay, J. Rubin.--The social meaning of language choice in the Marianas, R. R. Solenberger.--[See separate entries].

This is a symposium presented at the 1961 meeting of the American Anthropological Association.

114 Naumann, Hans. "Über das sprachliche Verhältnis von Ober- zu Unterschicht [Linguistic Relationship between the Upper and the Lower Stratum]". Jahrbuch für Philologie 1.57-69, 1925.

115 Nida, Eugene A. "Do Tribal Languages Have a Future?" The Bible Translator 11:3.116-123, 1960.

This is a report on linguistic complexity in La Mósquitia of Honduras and Nicaragua, to determine the kind of future these languages have. The author reports chiefly on certain methodological aspects of the Reyburns' work--their system for the classification of different levels of language use (communication elements), and a system for the charting of "chronological bilingualism". -- JRD

116 Pop, Sever. La Dialectologie [Dialectology]. Louvain: "Chez l'auteur" [Université de Louvain], 1950. 2 parts. 1334 pp.

117 Pritzwald, Kurt Stegmann von. "Sprachwissenschaftliche Minderheitenforschung; ein Arbeitsplan und eine Statistik [Linguistic Research on Minorities; Work Plan and Statistics]". Wörter und Sachen 1.52-72, 1938.

118 Pulgram, Ernst. "Structural Comparison, Diasystems, and Dialectology". Linguistics 4.66-82, 1964.

Bibliography.

The author discusses some of the problems of structural dialectology with reference to U. Weinreich's contribution titled "Is a structural dialectology possible?" [143] and other recent publications. -- AP

See also Putnam, George N., and O'Hern, Edna M. "The Status Significance of an Isolated Urban Dialect". [258]

119 Reed, David W., and Spicer, John L. "Correlation Methods of Comparing Idiolects in a Transition Area". Language 28:3.348-359, 1952.

This study attempts to apply the statistical method of correlation to ordering and establishing degrees of relationships between the responses of ten informants from northwestern Ohio. Speech patterns of transition areas are said to be clearer when viewed as quantitative rather then qualitative phenomena. These methods will be used in dealing with the California area and it is expected that they will yield clearer information on complex transition areas. -- KL

120 Rice, Frank A., ed. Study of the Role of Second Languages in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. [Cited as Study of the Role.] Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1962. vi, 123 pp. [Tables.]

Bibliographical references.

Contents: Background to second language problems, C. A. Ferguson.--The language factor in national development, C. A. Ferguson.--An outline of linguistic typology for describing multilingualism, W. A. Stewart.--Mexican and Guatemalan bilingualism, A. R. Diebold, Jr.--Creole languages in the Caribbean, W. A. Stewart.--Lingua francas, with special reference to Africa, W. J. Samarin.--Language situation in East Africa, R. E. Sutherlin.--Language problems in the rural development of North India, J. J. Gumperz.--Language standardization, P. S. Ray.--Sociocultural change and communication problems, J. Roberts [See separate entries.]

This collection is the partial result of the Survey of Second Language Teaching conducted by the Center for Applied Linguistics during the period 1959-1961. It "represents essentially the reaction of half a dozen specialists to some of the problems dealt with in the survey", especially the present position of second or additional languages in specific countries or regions. The introductory comments by C. A. Ferguson on the "Background to second language problems" relate some of the included contributions to an overall framework of sociolinguistic considerations, including the characterization of multilingual situations in terms of suitable typologies and "national profiles", language standardization, and the significance of the term "second language". -- AP

Review: J. L. Dillard, Caribbean Studies 3·1.99-100, 1963.

121 Rosetti, A. "Langue mixte et mélange des langues [Mixed Language and Mixture of Languages]". Acta linguistica 5.73-79, 1945-49.

122 Rubenstein, H. "The Recent Conflict in Soviet Linguistics". Language 27:3.281-287, 1951.

This is a discussion of the linguistic controversy in the Soviet Union involving the theories of N. Marr. The author shows how Marr attempted to develop a linguistic science that agreed with his idea of Marxist principles. The result was that Marr finally returned to a monogenetic theory of language. He believed that there was only one single process of development, with stages corresponding to major changes in language and thought, which in turn corresponded to major changes in productive technique. The controversy arose over whether Marr's theories should be accepted as a program for future work or not. It was settled by Stalin who denied two points in the theory: that language is part of the Marxist "superstructure" and that language is a class phenomenon. Stalin thought it possible to understand the development of language only in connection with the history of a society. The author concludes that, despite the official reacceptance of the historical comparative method, the orientation of Soviet linguists is such that they show great interest in correlations between linguistic and social facts and are relatively unconcerned with problems of pure description. -- KL

123 Sapir, E. "Dialect". In: Mandelbaum, David G., ed., Selected Writings of Edward Sapir [18], pp. 83-88.

The author defines the linguistic term "dialect" as it is used to refer to obviously related forms of speech which may be mutually intelligible. There is a discussion of dialects in historical and social situations. -- KL

124 Sapon, Stanley M. "A Methodology for the Study of Socio-Economic Differentials in Linguistic Phenomena". Studies in Linguistics 11:3-4.57-68, 1953.

The purpose of this study is a systematic examination of the linguistic behavior of a Spanish-speaking community along the continuum of social status, and the calculation of correlations between points along the scale, using the Index of Status Characteristics. The Index is based on two propositions, namely, (1) that economic and other prestige factors are highly important and closely related to social class, and (2) that these factors must be translated into social-class behavior acceptable to any given social level of the community, if their potentialities for rank are to be realized. Interviewing techniques are emphasized. -- KL

125 Schmidt-Rohr, Georg. Die Sprache als Bildnerin der Völker [Language, the Maker of Nations]. Jena, 1932.

126 Schultze, Ernst. "Sklaven- und Dienersprachen (sog. Handelssprachen); ein Beitrag zur Sprach- und Wanderungssoziologie [Slave and Servant Languages (So-called Trade Languages); a Contribution toward the Sociology of Language and Migration]". Sociologus 9.377-418, 1933.

127 Seeman, Melvin. "The Intellectual and the Language of Minorities". American Journal of Sociology, July 1958, pp. 25-35.

128 Šerech, Yuri. "Toward a Historical Dialectology: Its Delimitation of the History of a Literary Language". Orbis 3:1.43-57, 1954.

This article discusses the need for a scientific approach to the description of the history of a literary language. This type of history must concern itself with linguistic genres in their formation, development, and the interaction of components. The author defines a linguistic genre as "an entity of components of language used in a certain function". There may be ecclesiastic, poetic, business and official, colloquial, scientific genres, etc. The classification may be general or the genre may be divided into smaller genres. Genre must be distinguished from style, which in literary history refers to a historically transient system of genres and the organization of linguistic material within the genres. The author states that the history of a literary language must be kept separate from historical grammar. The influence exerted by extralinguistic factors must be shown. -- KL

129 Soffietti, James P. "Bilingualism and Biculturalism". Journal of Educational Psychology 46.222-227, 1955.

It is pointed out that most studies of bilingualism exceed the dictionary definition, which holds the bilingual to be a person who "habitually uses two languages". The importance of isolating the additional factors used in most studies of bilingualism is stressed, and the author explicates "bilingualism" and "biculturalism". -- JRD

130 Sommerfelt, Alf. "Les questions linguistiques et la paix [Linguistic Questions and Peace]". Word 1:1.5-18, 1945.

The linguistic problems confronting the world are complex, and this is partly owing to mistaken ideas on the subject of race and language. The author urges that the teaching of sociology should include linguistic and anthropological facts to combat false and divisive beliefs about race and language. -- KL

131 -----. "Phonetics and Sociology". In: L. Kaiser, Manual of Phonetics (Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Co., 1957) pp. 364-371.

The author states that relations between the phonological system of a language and the social group using that language may be considered from several points of view. Some languages genealogically unrelated but in areas with common cultural traits may have common phonemic features. The interdependence of phonemic/phonetic and cultural and social facts is demonstrable, but it does not necessarily follow that there exists a correlation between a phonemic system and the organization or structure of the society. A certain correlation seems to exist between the presence or the absence of certain types of phonemes and the more or less archaic character of societies. It is possible, as Jakobson thinks, that the development of phonemic systems must have followed certain broad lines. If there should be a correlation between phonemic structure and culture, then changes in culture would be followed by changes in phonemic structure. This question remains unanswered and must wait for a method of approach. -- KL

132 Stankiewicz, Edward. "On discreteness and continuity in structural dialectology". *Word* 13.44-59, 1957.

The author discusses some questions of structural dialectology left open in U. Weinreich's contribution titled "Is a structural dialectology possible?" [143]. In the author's view, the selection of phonemic criteria is basic to a description of dialects. Extra-linguistic criteria are considered secondary in the establishment of discrete dialects within a continuum of speech forms. More important for structural dialectology is "the task of defining continuity and similarity between discrete local systems, and of grouping them into higher types". -- AP

133 Stewart, William A. "An Outline of Linguistic Typology for Describing Multilingualism". In: Frank A. Rice, ed., *Study of the Role* [120], pp. 15-25.

A typology, with notational conventions, of sociolinguistic language types and language functions is outlined to cope with descriptive problems of national multilingualism. Seven *language types* (standard, classical, vernacular, creole, pidgin, artificial, and marginal) are differentiated in terms of the four attributes of historicity, standardization, vitality, and homogenicity. Important *language functions* (official, group, wider communication, education, literary, religious and technical) are outlined and followed by a discussion and notational representation of diglossia. -- JRD

134 Swadesh, Morris. "Sociologic Notes on Obsolescent Languages". *IJAL* 14.226-235, 1948.

The author discusses the circumstances of the disappearance of Tasmanian, Yahi, Cornish, Mohican, Chitimacha, Natchez, Catawba, Penobscot, and Mashpi. The process affects certain sections of the peoples first. These sections are defined in terms of geography, age-group, sex, economic and cultural status. The difference of receptivity to a new language is an indication of the structure of the community. Suggestions are made for further study to determine which levels of language disappear first and which persist to the last. -- KL

135 Tagliavini, Carlo. "Modificazioni del linguaggio nella parlata delle donne [Linguistic modifications in the speech of women]". In: *Scritti in onore di Alfredo Trombetti* (Milano, 1936) pp. 82-146.

136 Taylor, Douglas. "Language Shift or Changing Relationship". IJAL 26:2.155-161, 1960.

137 -----. "New Languages for Old". Comparative Studies in Society and History 3:3.277-288, 1961.

138 Vildomec, Věroboj. Multilingualism. Leyden: A. W. Sythoff, 1963. 262 pp.

Bibliography: pp. 242-257.

Contents: Introduction.--Survey of selected literature.--Some linguistic aspects of multilingualism.--Some general and psychological aspects of multilingualism.

This is a study of multilingualism, here defined as denoting familiarity with more than two languages. Phenomena arising during the process of language learning are considered. Most studies are concerned with the regional mass bilingualism of common people; however, this study considers some aspects of the multilingualism of educated élites. Among the specific problems considered are the classification of languages and problems of language contact. -- KL

139 Voegelin, C. F. "Influence of Area in American Indian Linguistics". Word 1:1.54-58, 1945.

This article discusses the theory of Franz Boas that certain areas have common phonetic or morphological features. The author states that this has never been fully investigated. If similarities are from diffusion, then there is no differentiation from a single prototype. Some attempts have been made to find relationships before comparative work has been done on the constituent language families. There is a survey of various attempts to classify American Indian languages on the part of Kroeber, Boas, Sapir, Whorf, etc. The author considers that the fact of area groupings obtruded itself in these classifications and led to misleading, irrelevant or controversial conclusions. -- KL

140 Voegelin, C. F., and Harris, Zellig S. "Methods for Determining Intelligibility among Dialects of Natural Languages". Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 95.322-329, 1951.

Considers the problem of determining the occurrence of "separate languages and/or dialects". The following approaches are mentioned: (1) the "ask the informant" method; (2) the "count sameness" method; (3) the "structural status" method; (4) the "test the informant" method. The paper concentrates on the last-mentioned method which consists essentially of a measurement of comprehension by means of "interpreter translations" checked against "linguist translations". -- AP

141 Vogt, H. "Language Contacts". Word 10:2-3.365-374, 1954. (Linguistics Today.)

142 Vossler, K. "Sprache und Nationalgefühl [Language and National Sentiment]". In: Vossler, Geist und Kultur der Sprache [33], pp. 130-148.

143 Weinreich, Uriel. "Is a structural dialectology possible?" Word 10:2-3.388-400, 1954. [Maps.]

The central concern of this [frequently cited] essay is with the feasibility of descriptive procedures reconciling some of the principles of structural linguistics (emphasizing unique and closed systems) with the aims of conventional dialectology. With this in view, the author considers diasystems, i.e., "systems of a higher level [constructed] out of the discrete and homogeneous systems that are derived from description". The descriptive and dialectological implications of this possibility are discussed in detail.

In connection with the question "how to break down a continuum into discrete varieties", the author points to extra-linguistic criteria: "The concept of language area (Sprachlandschaft) has practically replaced that of 'dialect' (Mundart) as the central interest in most geographic work, and ever more impressive results are being obtained in correlating the borders, centers, and overall dynamics of language areas with 'culture areas' in a broader sense". The methodologically advanced German Swiss work of Rudolf Hotzenköcherle is mentioned in this context [216]. Important remarks on problems of language standardization are also included. -- AP

144 -----. Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems. With a Preface by André Martinet. (Publications of the Linguistic Circle of New York, No. 1.) New York, 1953. xii, 148 pp. [The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1963; second printing.]

Bibliography: 658 items from the American and European literature on bilingualism, pp. 123-146; index to the bibliography, pp. 147-148.

Abridged contents: Preface, by A. Martinet.--The problem of approach. (Contact and interference; difference between languages; psychological and socio-cultural setting of language contact; language contact and culture contact.)--Mechanisms and structural causes of interference. (Theoretical preliminaries; phonic interference; grammatical interference; lexical interference; total amount of interference.)--The bilingual individual. (Psychological theories of bilingualism; characteristics of the bilingual speaker; relative status of languages; the speech situation and interference.)--The socio-cultural setting of language contact. (The role of the socio-cultural setting; language functions in bilingual communities; congruence of linguistic and socio-cultural divisions; the standardized language as a symbol; duration of contact; crystallization of new languages; language shifts.)--Research methods and opportunities. (Need for a broad approach; multiple contacts as a favorable field of study.)--Appendix: Effects of bilingualism on the individual. (Intelligence; group identification; character formation; educational problems.)

The author presents a thorough systematization of a comprehensive range of phenomena, procedures, and concepts basic to the study of bilingualism. The topic of language contact is treated primarily from the linguist's point of view, but the book includes substantial and significant comments on extra-linguistic implications. Opportunities for further research are specified. There is a three-fold division of emphases: (1) linguistic "mechanisms and structural causes of interference"; (2) the mainly psycholinguistic problems of the "bilingual individual", and (3) the "socio-cultural setting of language contact".

Key concepts are defined in the opening section. Languages are "said to be in contact if they are used alternately by the same persons". Bilingualism is "the practice of alternately using two languages", and the "persons involved" are called bilingual. Interference phenomena are "those instances of deviation from the norms of either language which occur in the speech of bilinguals as a result of their familiarity with more than one language, i.e. as a result of language contact".

A large part of the book is devoted to a detailed exploration of the linguistic "mechanisms" of bilingualism. One of the chief aims here is to attempt "differential" or parallel descriptions of the phonological, grammatical, and lexical structures in contact, in order to predict the nature and amount of the expected interference. The structural and non-structural stimuli and resistance factors governing interference are summarized in a table on pp. 64-65.

The chapter dealing with the "bilingual individual" explores psychological aspects of bilingualism, concentrating on configurations of dominance criteria -- a task for interdisciplinary research aimed at psychological criteria by which one of a bilingual's two languages is considered "dominant".

From the point of view of sociolinguistics, Chapter 4 on "The socio-cultural setting of language contact" is of key importance. It discusses "language functions in bilingual groups" referred to as the "domains of language use" by Schmidt-Rohr [125]. The work of Mak [238] and Barker [161] is also mentioned in this connection. A separate section deals with "types of congruence" between mother-tongue groups and non-linguistic divisions including geographic areas, indigenousness, cultural or ethnic groups, religion, race, sex, age, social status, and rural vs. urban population. The section on standardized languages includes a discussion of the concept of language loyalty proposed by the author, which epitomizes "a phenomenon which corresponds to language approximately as nationalism corresponds to nationality". The remainder of this chapter discusses the development or "crystallization" of new languages -- pidgins, creoles, etc. -- out of some situations of language contact, as well as sociological aspects of the phenomenon of language shift defined "as the change from the habitual use of one language to that of another".

[In a "Note on the reprinted edition" of 1963, the author points to his desire "to prepare a thoroughly revised version of the book". See also his article "On the Description of Phonic Interference [146].] -- AP

Reviews: Einar Haugen, Language 30.380-388, 1954. Hans Vogt, Word 10. 79-82, 1954.

145 -----. "On the Compatibility of Genetic Relationship and Convergent Development". Word 14:2-3.374-379, 1958.

The author discusses the controversy between Douglass Taylor and Robert A. Hall, Jr. on the problem of the genetic kinship of Creole languages. He feels that some of the issues may be resolved by more rigorous methods. He reviews statements of A. Meillet on genetic kinship, which he feels have been considered out of context. The author states that Meillet did not consider continuity of transmission a criterion, but only a characteristic of genetic relationship. Taylor's use of continuity to prove the lack of kinship between French and Creole in the Caribbean is therefore unwise. Weinreich agrees more with Hall, saying the structures of surviving languages alone are solid evidence of genetic relationship. Hall's position is that the proportion of French structure in French Creole is greater and more fundamental than that of African structure. Weinreich states that the criterion of relationship is the existence of cognates in the basic morpheme stock. He thinks also that the term "Sprachbund" is unsatisfactory for Creole languages and that it would be better to speak of a number of genetically Indo-European languages, which have undergone intense convergent development. Certain common features such as an unknown African substratum, mutual interinfluence, and the "minimization" of grammar have all played a formative role in the evolution of the Creole languages. -- KL

146 -----. "On the Description of Phonic Interference". Word 13:1, 1-11, 1957.

The author offers a revision of previous descriptions of phonic interference [144]. A distinction is made between syntagmatic and paradigmatic factors. Also, a distinction is made between the bilingual's analysis and rendition of material in the secondary language. Phonic interference may be due to factors on four levels: phonic, extra-phonic, extra-linguistic, and erratic factors. These are examined in detail. -- KL

147 -----. Research Problems in Bilingualism, with Special Reference to Switzerland. Ph.D. Dissertation, Columbia University, 1951. [Summary in Dissertation Abstracts 12.418 ff., 1952.]

148 -----. "Research Frontiers in Bilingualism Studies". Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Linguists (Oslo: Oslo University Press, 1958) pp. 786-797.

References.

Contents: Speech synthesis.--Quantified description of phoneme distribution.--Quantified description of grammatical characteristics.--Frequency properties of words and word classes.--Interference and the economy of sound change.--Dialect systems and dialect contact.--Semantic description and interference of meanings.--Productive borrowing in vocabulary expansion.--Communication flow in a multilingual area.--Social reactions to interference.--Measurement of language dominance.--Aphasia in bilinguals.--New foci of multiple contact.--Language teaching.

This is a survey of problems and possibilities arising for the study of bilingualism and language contact as a result of recent developments in linguistics. The author concentrates on "marginal research" dealing with topics not covered in his [144] and Einar Haugen's [76] earlier contributions. The survey discusses a number of sophisticated approaches to linguistic problems of bilingualism, as well as significant implications of communication and social factors in multilingualism. -- AP

149 Wentworth, Harold, and Flexner, Stuart Berg, eds. Dictionary of American Slang. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1960. 669 pp.

Bibliography: selective, about 1,000 items, pp. 655-669.

Contents: Publisher's note.--Preface.--Explanatory notes.--Abbreviations.--Dictionary of American slang.--Appendix.--Word lists.

In the preface Mr. Flexner discusses the different levels of vocabulary for English -- standard usage, colloquialisms, dialects, cant, jargon, argot, and slang -- and points out three cultural conditions which contribute especially to the creation of a large slang vocabulary in America. The social uses of slang are also discussed. The bibliography lists numerous items on argot, slang, etc. -- JRD

## 2.2 Language and Social Factors: Specific Cases

150 Adamo, Richard N. "A Change from Caste to Class in a Peruvian Sierra Town". Social Forces 31.238-244, 1952-53.

This is a report on a study conducted in the town of Muquiyareyo in the Department of Junin, Peru. It describes the castes of 1880 and the classes of 1949. Concerning language, the author points out that with the shift from caste to class there was a shift from monolingualism to bilingualism by both the Indians and Mestizos. -- JRD

151 Albert, Ethel M. "'Rhetoric', 'Logic', and 'Poetics' in Burundi: Culture Patterning of Speech Behavior". Paper presented to the 1963 Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco, California. [Mimeo.]

This is an exploration of concepts and categories that may be useful for constructing cultural patterns of speech behavior. The people of Burundi have well-defined criteria of logic, rhetoric, and poetics, as well as well-developed ideas about their uses and interrelations. Each individual, except at the extreme top and bottom of the social scale, learns verbal formulae and styles. These include speech training (for boys of the upper social strata), forms of petition, formulae for visiting, rules of precedence, etc. -- KL

152 Alisjahbana, S. Takdir. "The Indonesian Language--By-Product of Nationalism". Pacific Affairs 22.388-392, 1949.

Language policy in Indonesia is traced from the Dutch colonial period, with special emphasis placed on the relationship between the Indonesian language and nationalism. -- JRD

153 Apte, Mahadev L. "Linguistic Acculturation and Its Relation to Urbanization and Socio-Economic Factors". Indian Linguistics 23.5-25, 1962.

Bibliography: pp. 24-25.

The purpose is to determine the extent to which socio-economic factors and urbanization are significant in linguistic acculturation. Here 'acculturation' means adoption of a 'standard' or prestige dialect of the language under study--in this case Marathi. The speech of 32 non-Brahmans in Bombay was analyzed. These persons were classified on the basis of age of arrival in Bombay, education, and job. Although the experiment is considered inconclusive because of the small number of persons studied, there is some correlation between adoption of the 'standard' or 'status' dialect, on the one hand, and urbanization and socio-economic factors, on the other. -- KL

154 Armstrong, Robert G. "Vernacular Languages and Cultures in Modern Africa". In: Spencer, J., ed., Language in Africa [330], pp. 64-72.

The author feels that the only sound educational policy for Africa is instruction in the various vernaculars and simultaneous instruction in English or French. His reasons are given. -- JRD

155 Asamoa, E. A. "The Problem of Language in Education in the Gold Coast". Africa 25.60-78, 1955.

The author covers the following topics: present-day educational developments in the Gold Coast, why full-scale literacy in the Gold Coast, language policy in Gold Coast education, the use of the vernacular in education, the cases for and against the use of the vernacular in education, and bilingualism in the Gold Coast. -- JRD

156 Aucamp, Anna Jacoba. Bilingual Education and Nationalism With Special Reference to South Africa. Pretoria: J. L. Van Schaik, 1926.

Bibliography: pp. 242-247.

Contents: Introduction.--Wales, Scotland and Ireland.--Canada.--Belgium.--South Africa.--Implications of nationalism, democracy and internationalism in relation to bilingual education.--Appendix.

The author first presents facts with regard to bilingual education as it exists in certain countries. In the last chapter the broader aspects of bilingualism are discussed. The author was involved in the system of bilingual education in South Africa for some years. -- JRD

157 Auvray, Paul, Poulain, Pierre and Blaise, Albert. Sacred Languages. Translated by J. Tester. New York: Hawthorn Books, 1960. 173 pp.

Bibliography.

Contents: The Semitic languages.--The Hebrew script.--Hebrew nouns.--Hebrew verb.--Notes on Hebrew style.--Hebrew literature.--Aramaic: the language.--Aramaic: the literature.--Greek: the language of the Mediterranean world.--The Greek translation of the old testament.--The new testament.--Greek as the language of the church.--Historical sketch of Christian Latin.--Liturgical Latin.--The chief characteristics of Christian Latin.

Sacred Languages is volume 116 of the Twentieth Century Encyclopedia of Catholicism in Section 11, "Catholicism and Literature". The original is in French. -- JRD

158 Barber, Carroll. Trilingualism in Pascua; Social Functions of Language in an Arizona Yaqui Village. M.A. Thesis, University of Arizona, 1952.

159 Barker, George C. "Growing Up in a Bilingual Community". The Kiva 17.17-32, 1951.

Author's summary:"The ... brief survey would seem to indicate that the influence of the media of urban, American culture by no means displaces a parallel influence of Mexican culture among bilingual children on the west side of Tucson. Through family and neighborhood pressure the language of the home continues to be Spanish. Thus the child is exposed early in life to many aspects of Mexican culture, while he does not receive the full impact of urban U. S. culture until after he enters public school. This would suggest that the process of Americanization in this situation, far from being automatically handled through home and neighborhood, is largely dependent for its success on the influence of the public schools and such mass media as radio, motion pictures and the press". -- JRD

160 Barker, George C. "Pachuco: An American-Spanish Argot and Its Social Functions in Tucson, Arizona". University of Arizona Bulletin 21.1, 1950. (Social Science Bulletin 18.)

161 -----. "Social Functions of Language in a Mexican-American Community". Acta Americana 5.185-202, 1947.

This paper describes an inquiry into how language functions in the life of a bilingual minority group in process of cultural change. Specifically, how, if at all, may the linguistic behavior of members of the bilingual minority group be related to other aspects of their social behavior? The method is given and the conclusions are presented. -- JRD

162 Barrera-Vásquez, A. "The Tarascan Project in Mexico". In: UNESCO, The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education [280]. Pp. 77-86.

The article discusses the education of monolingual Indians in Mexico, through the mother tongue. It concentrates on the Tarascans, a group of about 60,000, in the State of Michoacan. The introduction contains statistical information from the 1940 census on the numbers of monolingual speakers of the large Indian language groups. Indian education, launching of the Tarascan Project, recruitment and training of teachers, work in the villages, transformation of the project, and current activities are discussion headings. -- JRD

163 Barth, Ernest A. T. "The Language Behavior of Negroes and Whites". Pacific Sociological Review 4:2.69-72, 1961.

The author contends that if one could show that different patterns of social organization are systematically associated with different meanings for mutually used terms, or if one could show that converging patterns of social organization are associated with convergences in the meanings of terms, then a valuable step would be taken toward a theory of language. The article discusses a pilot study undertaken to explore one approach to the identification of linguistic differences between Negroes and whites. -- JRD

164 Bastien, H. Le bilinguisme au Canada [Bilingualism in Canada]. Montreal, 1938.

165 Benedict, Burton. "Stratification in Plural Societies". American Anthropologist 64:6.1235-1246, 1962.

Statement from the author's conclusion: "In this paper I have tried to examine social stratification in plural societies (multi-racial societies). I began by looking at the various statuses of ascription such as ethnic group, religion, and language by which the sections of a plural society are usually differentiated. I found that for Mauritius, and I believe for most other societies, corporate groups cannot be differentiated on this basis, but they sometimes serve as symbols which differentiate blocs in certain political contexts. ... A more fruitful approach was to be found in examining the economic and political structures of the total society". -- JRD

166 Bermson, Isaac B. "Jewish Education in Palestine". Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 164.139-154, 1932.

Language policy and development for the Jewish population in Palestine from the turn of the century is covered. The renascence of the Hebrew language, the beginnings of Hebraic education, language and the school are topics covered. -- JRD

167 Bloch, J. "Castes et dialectes en tamoul [Caste and Dialect in Tamil]". Mémoires de la société de linguistique 16:1. 1910-1911.

This paper considers early studies of the linguistic correlates of caste. Overwhelming agreement was noted among informants asked to name caste level on the basis of speech phenomena. Variation within the speech of an individual is ascribed to ambiguity of social level. -- AP

See also Bondurant, Joan V. Regionalism versus Provincialism: A study in Problems of Indian National Unity. [497]

168 Bossard, James H. S. "The Bilingual Individual as a Person - Linguistic Identification with Status". American Sociological Review 10.699-709, 1945.

Method: Data for the study were collected over a four-year period from (1) seventeen personal case histories, (2) documents from the subjects' families, (3) interviews, and (4) several published case histories. The small number of cases gives conclusions which are suggestive only of the role of the bilingual in the United States.

Findings: The chief variables appear to be (1) the ecological setting of the bilingual (or whether he lives in a bilingual or monolingual area), and (2) the social status of the non-English tongue.

Other topics discussed include bilingualism and family relations, bilingualism and child development, the development of protective devices (restrained manner of speaking, inconspicuous behavior, home avoidance, meticulous English), the linguistic label, bilingual vestiges (their occupational significance), the language of enemy nations, the refugee as a bilingual, and linguistic identification with status. -- JRD

169 -----. "Family Modes of Expression". American Sociological Review 10.226-237, 1945.

Author's statement: "Transcripts of family table talk, supplemented by other special case material, constitute source material for a study of the linguistic element in the family culture. This paper is a report of a research study of family modes of expression, based on a total of 51 case records. The emphasis is primarily upon family linguistic situations. Its findings are to be related to the social development of the child and his induction into the prevailing culture".

The following topics are discussed: infant conditioning situations; pre-verbal expression in the family; range and meaning of family vocabulary; levels of language; language as a social index; family linguistic systems; family patterns of conversation; some characteristics of speech. The summary section outlines the sociological significance of language. -- JRD

170 Brault, Gerard J. "The Special NDEA Institute at Bowdoin College for French Teachers of Canadian Descent". PMLA 77:4.(part 2). 1-5, 1962.

This paper describes efforts to teach standard French to French-Canadian speakers living in the United States. Students often have a negative attitude toward standard French because of failure on the part of teachers to consider sociolinguistic factors. -- KL

171 Brazeau, E. Jacques. "Language Differences and Occupational Experience". Canadian Journal of Economics 24.532-540, 1958.

The author investigates the question how different language groups in Canada achieve interdependence in actual work situations, and with what consequence for society as a whole. This assumes the problem of differences in occupational opportunity because of language differences in a language situation where one language (English) is dominant over the others. -- JRD

172 Bright, William. "Linguistic Change in Some Indian Caste Dialects". In: Charles A. Ferguson, and John J. Gumperz, eds., Linguistic Diversity in South Asia [397], pp. 19-26.

Contents: Introductory.--Phonological differences.--Grammatical differences.--Lexical differences.--Conclusions.

The author asks whether there is "a correlation between the amount of linguistic change manifested in a dialect and the social status of ... the people who speak it", or, in other words, "in what caste dialects are the more archaic features to be found?" His paper is a contribution toward an answer, based on a comparison of two dialects of Kannada spoken in South India--one identified as a "Brahmin dialect", the other as the speech of an agricultural community. Examples of phonological and grammatical differences are listed. In conclusion, the Brahmin dialect is found to be more receptive to importations from Sanskrit and English. This fact is ascribed to the prestige attached to these languages. -- AP

173 Brown, R. W., and Ford, M. "Address in American English". Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 62.375-385, 1961.

The authors work out the semantic rules governing address in American English. The social status variable is discussed. -- JRD

See also Brown, R. W., and Gilman, Albert. "The Pronouns of Power and Solidarity". [54]

174 Brown, W. Norman. "Religion and Language as Forces Affecting Unity in Asia". Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 318.8-17, 1958.

Author's abstract: "Religion and language move Asians less than anticolonialism and the desire for economic development ... In the Near East, religion and language furnish some of the background for Islamic and Arab hostility to Israel, but they are not strong enough to unite either the Islamic or the Arab nations. In the Far East and

Southeast Asia, they play scarcely any part. In South Asia, religion led to the partition of India and the creation of Pakistan. This division has been an embarrassment for the Western democracies since it has divided South Asia at a time when the West wanted a united South Asian support of its cause in the cold war. Language is an internally disruptive force in both India and Pakistan."

The following topics are covered: religion and language as factors in Asian rivalries; dividing forces in South Asia; international repercussions of partition; language and national unity; linguistic regionalism; use of English in Asia; language as symbol of regionalism; ethics of Asian neutralism. -- JRD

175 Burling, Robbins. "Language Development of a Garo and English Speaking Child". Word 15.45-68, 1959.

The author studies the manner in which his son acquired speech in a bilingual environment and compares these results with similar studies. The Burling family spent two years in Assam, India for a social-anthropological study of the Garo, who number a quarter of a million and speak a language (Garo) belonging to the Bodo group of Tibeto-Burman. -- JRD

176 Burma, John H. "The Present Status of the Spanish-Americans of New Mexico". Social Forces 28.133-138, 1949-1950.

The language problem, especially in the schools, is stressed in this sociological description of an American minority group. It indicates how the language barrier has helped create a cultural island of poverty and ignorance. -- JRD

177 Byers, Burton H. "Regional Speech Differences in Veterans and Nonveterans". Quarterly Journal of Speech 33.312-313, 1947.

The author addresses himself to the question of the degree to which the armed forces serve to modify regional speech differences. Observations of the speech of 23 non-veterans and 28 veterans indicate that dialectal characteristics, when present, are less pronounced in veterans than non-veterans. -- JRD

178 Casagrande, Joseph B. "Comanche Baby Language". IJAL 14:1.11-14, 1948.

Comanche has a rich and formalized vocabulary of special baby words. These are used in teaching children to speak. Certain features, such as reduplication, are common in this, and in other languages. The author states that the vocabulary of childrens' speech gives an idea of the child's world in a given culture. -- KL

179 Cebollero, Pedro Angel. A School Language Policy for Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico, 1945. 133 pp. (Superior Educational Council Publications Series 11:1.)

Bibliography.

Contents: History and present status of the language problem.--The contributions of previous studies of the school language problem.--An analysis of the social needs for English in Puerto Rico.--Conclusions and recommendations. -- JRD

180 Chao, Yuen Ren. "Chinese Terms of Address". Language 32.217-241, 1956.

Under the heading "terms of address" the author describes vocatives (terms to call persons by) and designatives (terms used in speaking of persons). His study is chiefly concerned with the conditions of actual use in various interpersonal relations, the grammatical status of the terms of address, and the formal conditions for their occurrence. -- JRD

181 Chandola, A. C. "Two Social Dialects of Hindi". Orbis 11:2.486-490, 1962.

This paper attempts to show the main phonological and morphological differences between two social dialects spoken in Pauri. The use of specific dialects in Pauri is a question of the religion of the speaker. -- KL

182 Coltharp, Lurline Hughes. The Influence of English on the "Language" of the Tirilones. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Texas, 1964. 345 pp.

Bibliography: pp. 341-345.

Contents: Anthropological background.--Methods.--Informants.--Phonology.--Characteristics of the Caló.--Vocabulary.--Appendix I: Questionnaire.--Appendix II: Phonetic transcription.

This is a study of the argot (Caló) of the "Tirilones" of the South El Paso slum area. Most people of the area exhibit the type of culture known as the "culture of poverty". They have little contact with the Anglo and their values are not those of the Anglo-American culture. The area is largely bilingual with specific functions for the two languages. In addition to English and Spanish, a third "language" developed during World War I. It is said to be equally unintelligible to the English-speaking and the Spanish-speaking population. It is protection for the law-abiding as well as the inhabitants of the corre (jail). It is a male language, based on Spanish syntax modified rarely by English syntax, and distinguished by a special vocabulary. It receives many words and some structures from English. Usage of this language establishes a social class. -- KL

183 Cornish, Vaughan. Borderlands of Language in Europe and Their Relations to the Historic Frontier of Christendom. London, 1936.

184 Couillard, Louis E. "The Role of Language in the Development of National Consciousness: The Canadian Experience". PMLA 72:2. 43-48, 1957.

An overall-trend towards wide bilingualism in Canada is predicted. This will foster a truer national consciousness in the French- and English-speaking populations. -- JRD

185 Covello, Leonard. "Language as a Factor in Integration and Assimilation". Modern Language Journal 23.323-333, 1939.

Author's summary: "The social aims [of second language learning] are fundamentally more important than merely intellectual aims, and the future of modern language teaching depends upon the manner in which modern language teachers are able to adapt their teaching to the fundamental aims and purposes of the larger educational program related to the integration of the foreign-born peoples with American life". The foreign-born problem in the United States (with statistics for 1930) is presented. -- JRD

186 -----. "Language as a Factor in Social Adjustment". In: Francis J. Brown and J. S. Roucek, eds., Our Racial and National Minorities (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1937) pp. 681-696.

The importance of second-language learning as a force for the social and emotional stabilization of the immigrant is discussed. In America the processes keeping the immigrant and his children from learning English are pointed up and the importance of teaching English as a second language in the schools is discussed. -- JRD

187 Currie, Haver C. "A Projection of Socio-Linguistics: The Relationship of Speech to Social Status". Southern Speech Journal 18. 28-37, 1952.

Author's summary: "This paper has called attention to certain items of research and speculation salient to the consideration of the social significance of English as spoken in the United States. It has emphasized the persistent interest in the relationship of oral English and social status. Several works have been cited which have reflected this interest in the scholarly level, particularly with respect to speech and social status, and national speech and social status".

This paper projects a field of sociolinguistics and proposes research into the social significance of language in all respects. -- JRD

188 De Camp, David. "Social and Geographical Factors in Jamaican Dialects". In: R. B. Le Page, ed., Creole Language Studies II [674], pp. 61-84.

The author hopes to demonstrate that the language problems in Jamaica are too complex for a simple solution, at least until more is known about the interrelations of language and culture. This preliminary research report describes the range and type of linguistic variation and suggests the possible geographical and social correlations. The data are based on a "rather superficial examination" of a part of 100 field interviews. -- JRD

189 DeMarco, A. A. The Church of Rome and the Problem of the Vernacular Versus the Liturgical Language. Dissertation, The Catholic University of America, 1960.

Bibliography.

Contents: The change from Greek to Latin in the early Roman church.--Glagolitic as a liturgical language.--Greek, Armenian, Georgian, Arabic, Syriac, Hindi, Hebrew, German, as liturgical languages.--The Council of Trent and the problem of the vernacular versus the liturgical languages.--The liturgical movement for the use of the vernacular in the liturgy.

In this dissertation the author endeavors to present a study of the historical development of liturgical language in the Roman Catholic Church. -- JRD

190 Denny, N. "Languages and Education in Africa". In: J. Spencer, ed., Language in Africa [330], pp. 40-52. [Tables.]

The purpose of this survey is to provide a broad, general picture of the linguistic situation as it exists in Africa today, especially as it relates to the educational needs of the continent. One table is devoted to primary and secondary school enrolment by country and another to enrolment in institutions of higher education. Specific problems, as proficiency standards in the educational language, are covered. -- JRD

191 DeTorrente, Henry. "The Role of Language in the Development of Swiss National Consciousness". PMLA 72:2.29-31, 1957.

Swiss multilingualism is described. It is pointed out that the satisfactory solution to Switzerland's language problem is based on federalism, which could serve as a model for all of Europe. -- JRD

192 Deutsch, K. W. "The Trend of European Nationalism--The Language Aspect". American Political Science Review 36.533-541, 1942.

It is pointed out that the growth of linguistic diversity in Europe from 1800 to 1937 (from 16 languages to 53) parallels (since 1871) the growth in the number of modern sovereign states. Thus, programs for European unity would have to contend with the language problem. Nationalism and language standardization are discussed. -- JRD

193 Diebold, A. Richard, Jr. "Code-switching in Greek-English Bilingual Speech". Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 15.53-59, 1962.

This article describes the nature of English-derived interference in the speech of bilingual Greeks. The author discusses the phonology of code-switching (the conscious successive alternate use of two different language codes within the same discourse), with particular reference to English forms in the context of Greek discourses. It is said that phonic interference always makes for perceptible differences between the replica and the model. Even in the speech of coordinate bilinguals, the changes which affect the shape of the English models in Greek contexts match the changes in the Greek of subordinate bilinguals. There is need for a review of what is involved in the separability of two language codes in the same speaker. -- KL

194 -----. "Mexican and Guatemalan Bilingualism". In: Frank A. Rice, ed., Study of the Role [120], pp. 26-33.

Orientation is toward the social role of the Spanish lingua franca in Middle America, especially the degree to which culture change in rural areas is related to bilingualism in Spanish. The conservatism and uniformity manifested by these rural Indian communities arises from the fact that they loose their bilinguals to the ever growing national society (Mestizo).

Research data from the municipio of San Mateo (Huave speakers) revealed three significant social correlates of bilingualism: sex (primarily a male skill), age (adult or adolescent skill), and occupation (high in mobile occupational categories). Thus, the bilinguals who defect from the village are principally single adult men who are socially or psychologically marginal to the community. They rarely return, and their contribution to bilingualism is negligible. Internal factors which bind the individual to the community and thus serve as resistance factors to bilingualism are discussed, including endogamy, dependent nuclear family, and religious and political duties. -- JRD

See also Diebold, A Richard, Jr. "Incipient Bilingualism". [60]

195 Doob, Leonard W. "The Effect of Language on Verbal Expression and Recall". American Anthropologist 59.88-100, 1957.

This article reports on studies of the bilingual sitation where a non-literate learns a European language as a lingua franca. More specifically, the question relates to the effect of the change from one language to another in verbalization of old material in the new language, and differential recall of learning.

The method and results are discussed at length. The study involved over 400 bilingual respondents from different parts of Africa. -- JRD

196 Drake, J. A. "The Effect of Urbanization on Regional Vocabulary". American Speech 36.17-33, 1961.

The author addressed himself to the following question: In a metropolitan area, what happens to the regional vocabulary of the original settlers? Cleveland, Ohio, was chosen as the area of study. Thirty original dialect items from Kurath's Word Geography were compared with checklists for current usage. Findings were then analyzed according to the age and the cultural level of the informants.

The study reveals that regional terms are subject to at least the following kinds of attrition: technological change, fixation of literary rather than folk terms by the public school, the fact that native regional terms are challenged by the regional terms of other speech areas, economic change, and vulnerability to commercial terms. The terms are lost only in the urban sections of the metropolitan area. -- JRD

See also Efron, Edith. "French and Creole Patois in Haiti". [659]

197 Eliason, Norman E. "American English in Europe". American Speech 32:3.163-169, 1957.

This is a discussion of some of the reasons for European prejudice against and common misconceptions about American English. -- KL

198 Emerson, Rupert. From Empire to Nation. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1960. 466 pp.

Chapter 7 on "Language" discusses the language situation and nationalism in a number of developing nations. Language use, problems of bilingual nations, and language diversity are treated. -- JRD

199 Ferguson, Charles A. "Arabic Baby Talk". In: Morris Halle, *et al.*, eds., *For Roman Jakobson* (The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1956) pp. 121-128.

This is an examination of lexical items in the baby talk of certain Arabic dialects. Certain similarities exist between English and Arabic baby talk, such as reduplication and diminutives, special terms for basic lexical items, minimum inflection, and use of words as 'sentence words'. The author thinks it might be useful to compare baby talk in different languages, with reference to these features. First, however, he considers it necessary to undertake investigations of a purely linguistic nature.

Most of the information is taken from Syrian Arabic. The author was able to test some assumptions. It was thought that variation from dialect to dialect and even from family to family would be greater than that for normal language. Instead, out of some 60 items, above a third are common to the whole Syrian area. The author thought the phonological system might be expected to have (1) phonemes in some way more 'fundamental' than others, and (2) phonemes of frequent occurrence in the language as a whole. This is found to be true to a certain extent. Other features are examined, and the author considers the mateerial useful for its value in illuminating the phonological and morphological features of the dialect as a whole. Functional, distributional and comparative studies of the material could yield information on the history and current functioning of aspects of Arabic cultures. It might also suggest more general psychological and cultural conclusions. [See also 200.] -- KL

200 -----. "Baby Talk in Six Languages". Paper presented to the 1963 Meeting of the American Anthropological Association. San Francisco, California. 23 pp.

The author's intention in analyzing baby talk is to foster studies leading to a general characterization of single-language marginal phenomena. In this way, synchronic classification and historical explanation may be possible. The study includes the special forms of language appropriate for talking to young children in Syrian Arabic, Marathi, Comanche, Gilyak, American English, and Spanish. The author states the fundamental assumptions that baby talk is a comparatively stable, conventionalized part of language, that it is transmitted by "natural" means like the rest of language. It does, however, show different patterns of diffusion from the normal language. Baby talk contains (1) international and paralinguistic phenomena which occur with normal language as well as with other baby-talk items, (2) modified morphemes, words and constructions, and (3) lexical items found only in baby talk. Common features of baby talk in the six languages are described. Function is discussed, and also variability and diffusion. Baby talk is used primarily as a special source for children's pre-grammatical vocables, making it possible for children to form items which can later be discarded as more advanced stages are reached. Baby-talk items show great variability within a speech community, often diffuse within an area, rather than according to lines of genetic relationship. -- KL

See also Ferguson, Charles A., and Gumperz, John J., eds., Linguistic Diversity in South Asia. [397]

201 Fischer, John L. "Social Influences on the Choice of a Linguistic Variant". Word 14:1.47-56, 1958.

The material is taken from a study of child-rearing in a New England village. Free variations in the use of suffixes were found to be connected with factors of sex, class, personality and mood of the speakers. More study with larger groups is advocated, with a careful analysis of frequency of specific use in different situations. -- KL

202 Fishman, Joshua A. "Degree of Bilingualism in a Yiddish School and Leisure Time Activities". Journal of Social Psychology 36.155-165, 1952.

Hypothesis: Given the out-of-school influences to which students in a Yiddish school are commonly exposed, and given the aims of Yiddish schools in American today, voluntary leisure-time activities of these students should not be affected by the degree of bilinguality. The method is given in detail as are the findings.

The author's conclusions: "Since play and other voluntary leisure activities are such an important element in the life of American children and since they are so often considered indicative of normal adjustment, such activities are important points of comparison among groups differing significantly in degree of English-other tongue bilinguality. In the Yiddish school from which our sample was drawn no corresponding relationship was found to exist between these voluntary activities, no matter how they were grouped, and degree of bilinguality. It proved impossible to significantly distinguish between the bilinguality groups on the basis of their showing with respect to such activities. Yiddish bilinguality in and of itself, does not seem to have affected the play and leisure time patterns or choices of our school population." -- JRD

See also Fishman, Joshua A., and Associates. Language Loyalty in the United States. [351]

203 Frey, J. William. "Amish 'triple talk'". American Speech 20.85-98, 1945.

204 Furbank, P. N. "On the Idea of An Ideal Middle-Class Speech". 20th Century 161.365-371, 1957.

An aspect of middle-class British speech is discussed with statements as to its origin and social function. -- JRD

205 Furfey, Paul Hanly. "The Sociological Implications of Substandard English". The American Catholic Sociological Review 5:1.3-10, 1944.

The independent origins of what is called "standard" and "substandard" speech are discussed to emphasize the point that social class factors are important determinants of "correct" speech. Sociologists now attempt to distinguish the various classes on the basis of kinship units, personal qualities, achievements, possessions etc., while future investigations might profitably pay attention to the importance of language as an index of social class. -- JRD

206 Gross, Feliks. "Language and Value Changes among the Arapaho". IJAL 17.10-17, 1951.

Contents: Language as an index of culture change--the functional distribution of Arapaho and English according to generation of speakers.--Distribution of the use of Arapaho and English within the family.--Language assimilation and value adjustment. -- JRD

207 Grove, Victor The Language Bar. New York: Philosophical Library, 1950. 160 pp.

Contents: The dilemma of the English language.--Theemergence of the language bar.--The unique character of the English language.--Language and science.--Language and poetry.--The sociological issue of high-brow and low-brow.--The indivisibility of the English language.--The removal of the language bar.--Beyond the language bar.--Appendices.--Index. -- JRD

208 Gumperz, John J. "Dialect Differences and Social Stratification in a North Indian Village." American Anthropologist 60:4.668-682, 1958

Problem: How speech differences relate to other types of social interaction. More specifically, to test the relationship of dialect differences to social stratification.

Method: A relatively small, highly stratified, North Indian village community (Khalapur) was selected as the place of study. "Linguistic differences were determined from a sample of the most important caste groups in the village and the results are compared with anthropological information collected through day-by-day observation over a period of two and a half years."

Preliminary conclusions: On the basis of a list of phonological speech differences six linguistic groups or sub-groups in the village were distinguished. According to the author, "it is clear that the linguistic differences represent social and not geographical groupings, since members of the same caste living in different sections of the village speak the same dialect. There is some correlation between the linguistic groupings and ritual status. Both agree in setting off the untouchables from the majority groups and from each other. The difference between high and middle castes, however, is not reflected in village speech, and on the other hand the differences between ... old fashioned speech and the standard have no relation to ritual status...In the present study the determining factor seems to be informal friendship contacts. We may assume that the population is divided into a number of small friendship groups of the type described by Katz and Lazarsfeld. Each of these creates its own norms and exerts pressure for uniformity. A linguistic form adopted in one group may spread to the other, through individuals having membership in both groups, and is then adopted. However, these friendships do not extend across the touchable-untouchable line or from one untouchable group to another, and thus account for the linguistic isolation of the untouchables." -- JRD

209 -----. "Language Problems in the Rural Development of North India". In: Frank A. Rice, ed., Study of the Role [120], pp. 79-90. [Reprinted from the Journal of Asian Studies 16.251-259, 1957.]

Contents: Part I. Geographic and social language distribution in the so-called Hindi-speaking area.--Part II. Linguistic difficulties in communication between extension workers, government officials and villagers in a North Indian village.

Problem: The difference between the everyday spoken language of the people and literary language used in formal situations, especially in writing.

Method: Observations made during 18 months of linguistic research in various parts of rural North India.

This is a report on a comprehension study in which a Community Development Project pamphlet was (1) read to an audience of illiterates, and (2) given to literates and semi-literates in printed form. Of these three groups, the literates were the only ones who understood the main part of the message. The difficulties were basically lexical; difficulties in syntax were rare.

General conclusion: From the point of view of rural development, the local language situation imposes severe limitations on the methods that may be used for spreading new ideas. Effective village development might be increased if local government agents were trained in a language style intelligible to villagers. -- JRD

210 -----. "Speech Variation and the Study of Indian Civilization". American Anthropologist 63.5.976-988, 1961.

This study of "dialect borrowing" in India discusses the relevance of "intermediate societies" to this type of study, and linguistic change in relation to the social currents which affect it. It is thought necessary to combine the analytical methods of structural linguistics with the sampling and interview techniques of modern social scientists. The article is a general effort to relate the analysis of speech variation to current research trends in the study of Indian civilization. In the section on levels of social communication, the author states the need to delineate areas on the basis of communicative processes instead of delineating cultural areas in terms of distinct wholes. In the section on local and superposed systems, there is a discussion of problems connected with the coexistence of styles. Finally, analysis of speech variation should, according to the author, form an integral part of the study of South Asia. Vernaculars may be studied by traditional methods, but argots require new methods. The latter may be related to levels of integration, role, reference or group. They can be used to study the connections of local and supra-local systems. -- KL

See also Gumperz, John J. "Linguistic and Social Interaction in Two Communities". [71]

211 Haas, Mary R. "Interlingual Word Taboos". American Anthropologist 53.338-344, 1951.

As certain people become bilingual, they tend to avoid the use of words in their first language that sound like the taboo words of the second language. -- JRD

212 -----. "Men's and Women's Speech in Koasati". Language 20.142-149, 1944.

Describes linguistic differences within Koasati, a Muskogean language of southwestern Louisiana, which correlate with sex differences. The concluding part deals with language-sex correlations elsewhere in the world and attempts to present a general typology of phenomena in which the sex of the speaker and/or hearer is grammatically relevant. -- AP

213 Hall, Robert A., Jr. "Pidgin English and Linguistic Change". Lingua 3.138-146, 1952.

See also Halle, Morris, ed. Preprints of Papers for the Ninth International Congress of Linguists. [451]

214 Haugen, Einar. "Language and Immigration". Norwegian-American Studies and Records 10.1-43, 1938.

The author feels that the process of immigration cannot be understood apart from the immigrants' shift in speech habits. Thus, the study of the change foreign languages have undergone in America becomes important. Each language takes on elements from American English. This process of change gives one a picture of the immigrants' struggle for status in their new land and their gradual accomodation to its demands. The case of Norwegian immigration to the United States and the development of "Norwegian American" is presented in detail. -- JRD

215 -----. The Norwegian Language in America: A Study in Bilingual Behavior. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1953. 2 vols.; xiv, 317 pp.; iv, 695 pp. [Maps, tables.]

Abridged contents: The bilingual's dilemma.--The learning of English.--The confusion of tongues.--The great vocabulary shift.--The tradition of writing.--The struggle over Norwegian.--Dialects in dispersion.--The process of borrowing.--The phonology of loanwords.--Native forms for foreign: loanblends and loanshifts.

This is an extensive study of bilingualism against the background of the dual social situation which confronts the bilingual. The author presents the dilemma of the Norwegian-American bilingual in terms applicable to the problems of all bilinguals. The original impetus came from H. L. Mencken's The American Language [567] which gives evidence of the similarity of patterns of language contact in various immigrant groups in America. The first volume "The Bilingual Community" describes the bilingual world of the Norwegian immigrants. The second is based on the writer's analysis of spoken Norwegian in the rural communities of Wisconsin and other middle western states. The changes resulting from dispersal and the effect of English on the structure are described. Samples of Norwegian American are included as well as lists of borrowings. -- KL

See also Haugen, Einar. Bilingualism in the Americas: A Bibliography and Research Guide. [76]

216 Hotzenköcherle, Rudolf. Beiträge zur schweizerdeutschen Mundartforschung [Contribution to Swiss German Dialectology]. Frauenfeld: Huber, 1949 et seq.

See also Houis, M. "Aperçu sociologique sur le bilinguisme en Afrique noire [ A Sociological Sketch of Bilingualism in Sub-Saharan Africa]". [319]

217 Irwin, Orvis C. "Infant Speech: The Effect of Family Occupational Status and Age on Use of Sound Types". Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders 13:3.224-226, 1948.

Author's summary: "Speech sound data collected on two groups of infants, one including children from homes of laboring families, the other from homes of business, clerical, and professional people, were analyzed in terms of phoneme type. The mastery of speech sounds for the two groups was found to proceed at different rates. ... Age differences within each group are ... significant." -- JRD

218 Johnson, Granville B., Jr. "Relationship between Bilingualism and Racial Attitude". Journal of Educational Psychology 42.357-65, 1951.

Author's statements: "The purpose of the present investigation was to determine the relationship existing between the bilingual background of the Spanish subjects and the attitude of the sample Spanish at the chosen age levels toward the Anglo ethnic group.

The method of procedure used to measure this relationship was to derive the prejudice score from each of the Spanish protocols on the Projective Test of Racial Attitudes, and compute the degree of relationship between it and the bilingual background score of the Hoffman Bilingual Schedule.

It was noted that the rectilinear relationship existing between bilingual background and racial prejudice increased progressively with age. Curvilinear analysis demonstrated that, at the four year level, decreasing progressively through the eighth and twelfth years, there was a tendency for those subjects with the least prejudice to have the highest and the lowest bilingual scores ..." -- JRD

219 Jones, W. R. "Attitude Towards Welsh as a Second Language; a Preliminary Investigation". British Journal of Educational Psychology (General Section) 19.44-52, 1949.

This article describes a preliminary attempt to construct an attitude scale for measuring, in objective form, the attitude of children towards Welsh as a second language in the school curriculum. The long term plan is to investigate those factors which make for success in second language learning. -- JRD

220 Joos, Martin. The Five Clocks. IJAL 28:2 (part 5), 1962. (Publication 22 of the Indiana Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore and Linguistics.) 62 pp.

This is a description of the five 'clocks' or usages of native central American English. (The title is a reference to a well-known joke about two clocks in the railroad station at Ballyhough in Ireland.) The first part discusses the use of colloquial and 'correct' English. The rest of the article is devoted to an analysis of the socially determined usage scales of English, with examples of the five styles - called by the author 'frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate'. -- KL

221 Kelkar, Ashok R. "Marathi English: A Study in Foreign Accent". Word 13.268-282, 1957.

The author selected the Marathi speech community in India for an analysis of the phonology of "Marathi English". His point in so doing was to illustrate that in the absence of native informants (here Englishmen) the speaker's native language will influence his use of the foreign language. Also,the process will perpetuate itself as Indians are in charge of teaching the second language. -- JRD

222 Kendler, Tracy S. "Contributions of the Psychologist to Constitutional Law. The Issue of Bilingualism". American Psychologist 5.505-507, 1950.

The author presents two cases, one of which involves the issue of bilingualism, to illustrate how the data of psychology and other social sciences are being brought to bear on the development of constitutional law in the United States. -- JRD

223 Knowlton, Clark S. "The Spanish Americans in New Mexico". Sociology and Social Research 45.448-454, 1961.

Author's abstract: "The Spanish American culture is in the process of rapid socioeconomic change leading to assimilation by the dominant English-speaking group. The breakdown of village economy, continued land loss, overpopulation, and lack of economic opportunities are forcing these people to move from the rural villages to the industrial centers. This process of change, migration, and the resultant problems have largely escaped the attention of social scientists." -- JRD

224 Kolehmainen, John I. "The Finnicization of English in America". American Sociological Review 2.62-66, 1937.

225 -----. "The Retreat of Finnish". American Sociological Review 2:2. 62-66, 1937.

226 Kurath, Hans. "Area Linguistics in the U. S. A." Orbis 11:1.57-60, 1962.

This contribution describes the historical background of the varieties of American English. American society lacks the marked class distinctions found in older societies, there is a lack of cultural barriers and considerable mobility on the part of the population. In addition, highly cultured people have wide contacts. In view of these factors, it is necessary to take samples at all social levels. Not only must farms and rural areas be studied, but also cities and representatives of different classes in each area. Using these methods, the speech areas are found to coincide with the settlement areas of the country. -- KL

227 -----. "Linguistic Regionalism". In: M. Jensen, ed., Regionalism in America (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1951) pp. 297-310.

228 Labov, William. "The Social Motivation of Sound Change". Word 19.273-309, 1963. [Figures, tables.]

This is a detailed report on a carefully planned field study of "a sound change in the context of the community life from which it stems". The author concentrates on "a shift in the phonetic position of the first elements of the diphthongs /ai/ and /au/" observable in the speech of the island community of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. It is considered possible to reconstruct the recent history of this sound change by studying the linguistic properties of the selected phonetic variants in different regions, age, occupational, and ethnic groups. Social factors relevant to the linguistic process can then be isolated, and the results will, hopefully, contribute to a general understanding of the mechanism of linguistic change.

The underlying hypothesis, procedures, characteristics of the speech community, the speech sounds, instrumental measurements, and the interacting linguistic and social factors are fully described. The author offers an explanation of the "social meaning" of the complex pattern of phonetic details. He also presents an "abstract scheme" summarizing his argument in five stages leading to the final adoption of a new language feature by a group B from a "reference group" A. The described techniques are now being applied to a more complex situation in New York City [96]. -- AP

See also Labov, William. "Phonological Indices to Social Stratification". [96]

229 Lambert, Wallace E., Havelka, J., and Crosby, Cynthia. "The Influence of Language-Acquisition Contexts on Bilingualism". Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 56.239-244, 1958.

Author's summary: "Bilinguals were classified as having learned their two languages in either separated or fused contexts. It was hypothesized that experience in separated as compared with fused language-acquisition contexts comparatively enhances the effectively separated use of the bilingual's two languages. It was found that experience in separated contexts comparatively increases the associative independence of translated equivalents in the bilingual's two languages. If the bilingual has learned his two languages in culturally distinctive contexts, the semantic differences between translated equivalents are comparatively increased. There was no difference found in facility to switch from one language to the other that can be attributed to contextual influence. The findings were related to the theory of compound and coordinate bilingual language systems".

230 Lambert, Wallace E., Gardner, R. C., Olton, R., and Lunstall, K. A Study of the Roles of Attitudes and Motivation in Second Language Learning. McGill University. 159 pp. [Mimeo.]

Bibliography.

The authors report on studies conducted in various regions of the United States that deal with the role of ethnocentrism in language learning. -- JRD

231 Lanctot, Gustave. "De l'influence sociale du bilinguisme [The Social Influence of Bilingualism]". La société royale du Canada 44.49-60, 1952.

This study of bilingualism in its role as a social agent, shows how the language of one group may influence the language and thought of another. French has survived the campaigns against it in the provinces of Canada and, despite certain weaknesses in the method of instruction and the opposition to it in some rural quarters, it occupies a superior position, which has been reinforced in all the areas open to it. The English-speaking élite is aware of the past benefits of French and this recognition is a valuable contribution to national unity and social progress in the entire country. The French-speaking people are proud of their heritage and determined to maintain their ethnic unity, which they feel largely rests on the survival of their language and its preservation for future generations. -- KL

232 "Le langage des femmes: enquête linguistique à l'échelle mondiale [The Speech of Women: A Worldwide Linguistic Study]". Orbis 1:1.10-86, 1952.--1:2.355-384, 1952.--2:1.7-34, 1952.

The object of this introductory study is to determine in what way the speech of women is either more conservative or less conservative than that of men. The languages investigated include the Romance, Germanic, and Slavic languages, Greek, Arabic, Berber, Chinese, Japanese, Mongolian, as well as Siberian languages. -- KL

233 Lederer, Emil, and Lederer-Seidler, Emy. "Conventional Form". In: Logan Wilson and William L. Kolb, eds., Sociological Analysis (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1949) pp. 142-146.

This is a discussion of a number of stereotyped conventions in Japanese society. Concerning language, it is pointed out that (1) social classes speak according to a prescribed form, and no other form is permissible; (2) every class has its own set way of addressing its equals, its inferiors, and its superiors; (3) style of address varies according to degree of personal intimacy and kinship relations; (4) women speak in a manner of their own, which becomes progressively more refined in sentence structure and phraseology as one ascends the social scale; and, (5) nuances of style become thoroughly stereotyped in the script. -- JRD

234 Leechman, Douglas. "American Influence in Canadian French". American Speech 25:4.253-258, 1950.

Presents an outline of the language situation in French Canada, particularly of the impact of English on Canadian French as a result of bilingualism. Three socially correlated varieties of Canadian French are mentioned: (1) the "very good" French of a well-educated minority; (2) the archaic, provincial French of the inhabitants of remote villages; (3) the extremely loan-prone French of the less educated city dwellers exposed to strong English-Canadian and American cultural influences. The article concentrates on the third variety. Reference is made to the often vigorous puristic reactions among French Canadians, and to some systematic efforts made in this connection, including the activities of the Société du Parler Français [French Speech Society], and the publication by the Association Technologique [Technolgoical Association] of specialized French vocabulary lists. Some ingenious solutions in the communication of bilingual messages are illustrated. -- AP

235 Leopold, Werner F. Speech Development of a Bilingual Child: A Linguist's Record. Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1939-1958. 4 vols.

Bibliography: in each volume.

Contents: Vol. 1. Vocabulary growth in the first two years. 188 pp.--Vol. 2. Sound learning in the first two years. 295 pp.--Vol. 3. Grammar and general problems in the first two years. 200 pp.--Vol. 4. Diary from age 2.

These four volumes present a phonetically thorough treatment of English-German infant bilingualism. -- JRD

See also Leopold, Werner F. Bibliography of Child Language. [102]

236 Little, K. L. "Social Change and Social Class in the Sierra Leone Protectorate". American Journal of Sociology 54:1.10-21, 1948.

237 Lynn, Klonda. "Bilingualism in the Southwest". Quarterly Journal of Speech 31.175-180, 1945.

The author presents some results of a phonetic analysis of English as spoken by native Spanish-speaking individuals. It is felt these brief results would be of help to speech teachers of bilingual children in the Southwest. The problem of the bilingual in the Southwest is described. -- JRD

238 Mak, Wilhelm. "Zweisprachigkeit und Mischmundart in Oberschlesien [Bilingualism and Mixed Dialect in Upper Silesia]". Schlesisches Jahrbuch für deutsche Kulturarbeit 7.41-52, 1935.

239 Malherbe, Ernest Gideon. The Bilingual School: A Study of Bilingualism in South Africa. Johannesburg: Central News Agency, 1945.

Contents: Introduction.--Bilingualism.--School organization in relation to language in South Africa.--The measurement of bilingualism in South African schools.--The meaning of "home language".--Home language in relation to medium of instruction.--Effect of wrong medium on progress of pupils.--Unilingual and bilingual schools compared as regards scholastic achievement.--Social attitudes in bilingual and unilingual schools.--Social attitudes of normal college students.--The role of the school in relation to language and citizenship in South Africa.--Summary of main findings.

The purpose of this work is to make available some of the results of researches conducted into the problems of bilingualism that are related to the controversy of the bilingual school in South Africa. The researches are part of the Bilingual Survey conducted in 1938. -- JRD

240 Marshall, M. V., and Phillips, R. A. "Effect of Bi-Lingualism on College Grades". Journal of Education Research 36.131, 1942.

The authors paired 40 bilingual college students with 40 non-bilinguals on the basis of I.Q. tests and results of the Shepherd English test to check the effect of bilingualism on college grades. It was found that bilingualism does not affect college grades. -- JRD

241 McCormack, William. "Social Dialects in Dharwar Kannada". In: Charles A. Ferguson and John J. Gumperz, eds., Linguistic Diversity in South Asia [397], pp. 79-91.

Contents: Introductory.--Background and procedure.--Differences, Brahmin : non-Brahmin.--Differences, backward classes : other classes.

Presents some linguistic differences in three speech styles of Dharwar Kannada, used by Brahmins, non-Brahmins (Lingayats), and the "backward" classes (Harijans), respectively. The data were obtained in field studies. Includes details of the sociolinguistic conditions in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Bijapur districts. -- AP

242 McDavid, R. I., Jr. "Postvocalic /-r/ in South Carolina: A Social Analysis". American Speech 23:3-4.194-203, 1948.

Describes social correlates of the degrees in which constriction (retroflexion) is present in the pronunciation of English postvocalic /-r/ in the speech of informants from South Carolina and adjacent Georgia, who provided data for the Linguistic Atlas of the South Atlantic States. The identified sociolinguistic variables include the amount of education (the more education, the less constriction), age (younger informants have less constriction), and residence (urban informants have less constriction than rural ones). The historical source of the spreading constrictionless pronunciation is placed within the old, prestige-conscious plantation caste of southern British origin residing in the Charleston and general tidewater area of South Carolina. The claim is made that the inland spread of the loss of constriction accompanied the spread of the plantation system and its dominant social pattern. -- AP

243 McQuown, Norman A. "Indian and Ladino Bilingualism: Sociocultural Contrasts in Chiapas, Mexico". Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 15.85-106, 1962.

This is an attempt to discover why some Ladinos in the north and some Indians in the south of the area are good and some are poor agents of cultural change. The purpose of the paper is to find specific linguistic and sociocultural indices of differences in individual personality to account for this. The author uses sociocultural, linguistic and projective test materials to isolate features of bilingual adaptation in five individuals and attempts to rationalize the roles these people play in the life of their changing communities. -- KL

244 Meller, Norman. "Bilingualism in Island Legislatures of the Pacific as an Index of Acculturation - A Hypothesis". Sociology and Social Research 43.408-414, 1959.

Object of study (author's statement): "Language usage has been suggested as a possible index of acculturation. It is here proposed that the bilingual abilities of persons staffing political institutions may be used as a measure of the direction and rate of assimilation and, possibly, of cultural fusion. More specifically it is hypothesized that the quantified language skills of legislatures may be employed as a rough index of the progressive cultural adjustments occurring in the conjunction of two autonomous cultural systems, when one exerts a dominant effect upon the direction of the adjustment".

Assumptions: (1) Bilingualism is in itself evidence of acculturation. (2) As assimilation occurs the ancestral language will be supplanted by that of the dominant culture.

Data: As expected, in terms of acculturation the people of the Marshalls and the Samoas tended toward one extreme (low English, high in native language skill), Guam was in the middle, and Hawaii at the other end (high English skill, low skill in native language).

Age factors, terms served, service in previous legislatures, and legislative experience were studied with bilingualism. -- JRD

245 Meriam, Junius L. Learning English Incidentally: A Study of Bilingual Children. Bulletin 1937, No. 15, U.S. Department of the Interior. Office of Education, 1938.

Bibliography: 116 items.

Abridged contents: The general language problem.--The Mexican child in America.--Procedures and source material in this study.--Vocabulary data.--Educational principles guiding La Jolla school.

This bulletin is one of three publications resulting from a series of studies concerned with successful practices in teaching English to bilingual children. -- JRD

246 Moreau, Jules Laurence. Language and Religious Language. (Westminster Studies in Christian Communication.) Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1960. 207 pp.

Contents: Christian language in perspective.--Language and religious language: the philosophical climate.--Language and meaning: linguistics and semantics.--Language, myth, and logic.--One language to another: the perils of translation.--Towards a language for responsible communication.--Notes.--Index.

The author sees the mission of the Christian Church in the translation of the Bible. Problems in translation become a central church issue. -- JRD

247 Mulira, E. M. K. The Vernacular in African Education. London and New York: Longmans, Green Company, 1951. 55 pp.

Contents: The case for the vernacular.--Our literature, unwritten and written.--Speaking our language.--Reading our language.--Writing our language.

This was written to show that other African vernaculars can be developed for use in the schools and for literature, as was Luganda. -- JRD

See also Murray, W. A. "English in the Sudan: Trends and Policies; Relations with Arabic". [324]

248 Nader, Laura. "A Note on Attitudes and the Use of Language". Anthropological Linguistics 4:6.24-29, 1962.

Author's statement: "This note will report some attitudes about Arabic, observed during a recent field trip to Lebanon. The Lebanese materials as well as additional data from other areas suggest that the often discussed prestige factor in language borrowing, imitation or emulation may not always be associated with the social rank that an individual or group may have. The material suggests that there are many motives besides that of status enhancement which may influence speech imitation, and that these motives will vary with membership in a particular subgroup in society as well as with individual personality. It also appears that any one speaker may control several dialects or portions of several dialects apart from the one he knows best, and that the use he may make of other dialects will vary with different situations". -- JRD

249 O'Huallachain, Colman, O.F.M. "Bilingualism in Education in Ireland". Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 15.75-82, 1962.

This is a discussion of the use of Irish as well as English in the schools of Ireland. Efforts to restore Irish as a medium of communication and of learning have been only partly successful. Bilingualism is more a feature of the schools than of life outside them. Factors of the internal development of the Irish language are discussed. New terms have been introduced in Irish from the professional classes mainly. A simplified uniform spelling system and a standard grammar based on all three dialects have been produced and are said to be accepted. Bilingualism is still a subject of controversy and the author contends that the key to improvement within the present system is research using the methods of modern applied linguistics. -- KL

250 Orata, Pedro T. "The Iloilo Experiment in Education through the Vernacular". In: UNESCO, The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education [280] (1953) pp. 123-131.

I. The Experiment During the First Year, 1948-49. Purpose: "... to determine the relative effectiveness of the local vernacular, Hiligaynon, and of English as media of instruction in the first grade". Method: Seven control and seven experimental schools were selected. Twenty-nine teachers were chosen. The pupils in both groups were matched in age, intelligence, economic status and other factors. Achievement tests were developed and used. Results: "(1) ... the use of the local vernacular, Hiligaynon, as a medium of instruction was more productive of teaching results in Grade I than the use of English. Grade I pupils who were taught reading, arithmetic and social studies through the vernacular were noticeably superior in these subjects to the Grade I pupils taught through English. (2) There seemed to be a transfer of training from the vernacular to English and from English to the vernacular, the amount of carry-over being approximately the same in both cases".

II. The Second Year of the Experiment, 1949-50. The purpose, method and conclusions for the second year approximate those of the first year.

III. The Third Year of the Experiment, 1950-51. English was used as the medium of instruction for both groups. "... the experimental group continued to surpass the control groups, the difference being statistically significant in arithmetic and predominantly in favour with respect to language and reading ... the experimental group caught up with the control group in knowledge of English after six months of being exposed to this language as the medium of instruction".

Other, non-academic results of the experiment are reported on. -- JRD

251 Page, Eugene R. "English in the Pennsylvania German Area". American Speech 12:3.203-206, 1937.

Discusses linguistic peculiarities of the English dialect spoken by the Pennsylvania-German community of Lebanon, Berks, Lancaster, and the neighboring counties, which uses four levels of speech: (1) Deitsch or "Pennsylvania Dutch" [Pennsylvania German]; (2) a "semi-literate" English with many borrowings from (1); (3) the "average" English of the region which is less hybrid than (2) but still different from "average American"; (4) the "best" English of the educated, containing a few traces of (1). The author predicts that Pennsylvania German will yield increasingly to English, but that the various levels of Pennsylvania English are not likely to move rapidly toward standard speech. -- AP

252 Pap, Leo. Portuguese-American Speech. An Outline of Speech Conditions among Portuguese Immigrants in New England and elsewhere in the United States. New York: King's Crown Press, Columbia University, 1949.

Bibliography: pp. 193-199.

Abridged contents: Speech conditions in general.--Survival of regional and popular speech traits in immigrant Portuguese.--The influence of English in immigrant Portuguese.--Proper nouns.--Conclusion.

The central purpose of the book is to describe the effects of anglicization on the speech of Portuguese immigrants. There has been negligible influence at the levels of phonology and grammar. Most of the influence has been lexical. The author lists types of words borrowed and gives reasons for the choice of particular words. The borrowings show very clearly the changed political, cultural and economic life of the immigrants. The number of technical terms is especially high. -- KL

Review: Einar Haugen in Language 26:3.436-439, 1950.

253 Parker, William Riley. The National Interest and Foreign Languages. Department of State Publication 7324, 1962. 159 pp.

This book contains statements on the current situation in second-language learning in American schools, a history of second-language learning in the United States, tomorrow's foreign language needs and ways to achieve these ends. The report was prepared by the State Department for the United States National Commission for UNESCO. -- JRD

254 Pickford, G. R. "American Linguistic Geography: A Sociological Appraisal". Word 12.211-233, 1956.

255 Pierce, Joe E. "Dialect Distance Testing in Algonquian". IJAL 18:4. 203-210, 1952.

In this paper, the author describes attempts to determine the degree of mutual intelligibility among four dialects of the Central group of the Algonquian family (Shawnee, Kickapoo, Ojibwa and Sauk-and-Fox (SF) speech communities). The method used is that of C. F. Voegelin and Z. S. Harris, in their paper "Methods for Determining Intelligibility Among Dialects of Natural Languages" [140]. The informants listened to tape-recorded narratives of speakers from other communities and translated into English, with the use of specially-rigged recorders. A standard grading translation was used. It was found that Shawnee, Kickapoo and SF are members of a closely related group of speech communities, while Ojibwa is not a member of this group. Kickapoo and SF are closely related with 79% mutual intelligibility, but Shawnee is a divergent member of the group with 02% to 06% mutual intelligibility. The author concludes that using this method it is possible to demonstrate that speech communities A and B of group S are closer to each other than C and D of group R. Whether one calls them languages or dialects is not relevant. -- KL

See also Pieris, R. "Bilingualism and Cultural Marginality". [635]

256 Possony, Stefan T. "Political and Military Geography of Central, Balkan, and Eastern Europe". Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences 232.1-8, 1944.

On pp. 2-3, the historical importance of language differences is used to help explain the differences among the nations located between the Rhine and the Ural. -- JRD

257 Prator, C. J. Language Teaching in the Philippines. Manila: U. S. Educational Foundation in the Philippines, 1950. 96 pp.

Contents: The language situation in the islands.--The problem of language instruction.--Possibilities of improving the teaching of English. -- JRD

258 Putnam, George N. and O'Hern, Edna M. "The Status Significance of an Isolated Urban Dialect". Language 31:4 (part 2), 1955. (Language Dissertation 53.)

To test the hypothesis that speech serves as a mark of social class, the authors study the social significance of a dialect spoken by a low-status urban group in terms of deviation from "Standard English". In the described experiment, a correlation was found between judges' rating and the social status of speakers. The method is given, as well as the results which confirm the hypothesis. -- JRD

259 Raubicheck, Letitia. "Psychology of Multi-Lingualism". Volta Review 36.17-20, 1934.

Topics covered in this social-psychological discussion include race consciousness preserved by language, instance where a foreign language symbolizes inferiority, conflict, and bilingualism--not always a disadvantage. -- JRD

260 Rubin, Joan. "Bilingualism in Paraguay". Anthropological Linguistics 4:1.52-58, 1962.

Brown and Gilman isolated two dimensions, power and solidarity, which they felt to be fundamental to the analysis of all social life, and noted the close association between these dimensions and the two singular pronouns of address used in several European languages. The author tested the utility of this formulation for the determination of interpersonal relationships in a bilingual country, Paraguay.

A comparison of the results of a questionnaire with the expected usage showed the utility of the dimensions of power and solidarity, but suggested other factors that must also be considered in a bilingual analysis, such as rural-urban differences, influence of the school system, nature of the topic discussed, sex, and class (in the group sense rather than the personal sense used by Brown and Gilman). -- JRD

261 -----. "Stability and Change in a Bilingual Paraguayan Community". Paper presented to the 1963 Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco, California.

This is a study of the relationship between Spanish and Guaraní in a rural district and a rural town in Paraguay. Three crucial sociolinguistic factors are considered: (1) attitudes toward both languages, (2) distribution of usage functions, and (3) the degree of proficiency in both languages of all members of the bilingual community. Emphasis is placed on the determination of changes in the degree of proficiency. Paraguay is found to have the highest degree of national bilingualism in the world. -- KL

262 Runeberg, Arne. "Some Observations on Linguistic Patterns in a Bilingual Country". Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum 17:4. 1-48, 1951.

This is a study of Finnish society from the linguistic point of view.

Author's statement of purpose: "If language is an index to culture, it must be of special interest to study such indices in a bilingual society of the Finnish type. Here, unlike many other countries with two or more languages, the language groups have always been integrated parts of society. Problems of linguistic interchange also show special features because of the fact that the majority language belongs to a non-Indo-European group. How these conditions affected the development of language, and how the structure of language in its turn affected the social evolution will be the subject of the following series of articles". -- JRD

263 Sahlman, Selma Siiri. "The Finnish Language in the United States". American Speech 24:1.14-24, 1949.

Presents linguistic and non-linguistic data of "Finglish" or American-Finnish--a variety of Finnish spoken in the United States by mostly bilingual Finnish immigrants and their descendants. The differences between American Finnish and contemporary standard Finnish of Finland are ascribed to (1) the retention in American Finnish of borrowings from Swedish, and (2) the linguistic impact of English upon various structural domains of American Finnish. It is suggested that the purism and underlying nationalism in Finland's recent language planning has had no significant effect on the deliberately preserved speech of Finnish immigrants, most of whom arrived in the United States between 1850 and 1914. In conclusion it is observed that although American Finnish continues to be the home speech of the Finnish immigrants' descendants it is not likely to survive because of the dominant position of English in this situation. -- AP

264 Schatzman, Leonard, and Strauss, Anselm. "Social Class and Modes of Communication". American Journal of Sociology 60:4.329-338, 1955.

Author's abstract: "Differences in modes of communication, as revealed in interviews with lower- and middle-class respondents, are more than differences in intelligibility, grammar, and vocabulary. Differences are found in number and kinds of perspective, ability to take the listener's role, use of classifying or generalizing terms, and devices of style to order and implement communication. These differences in speech can be accounted for by differences in thinking and perceiving and in the respondent's relationship to the interviewer".

265 Schwartz, William Leonard. "American Speech and Haitian French". American Speech 24:4.282-285, 1949.

Describes some linguistic consequences of the impact of English on both Haitian French and Haitian Creole. The following contact phenomena are mentioned: (1) borrowing of older English elements from buccaneers and an 18th-century British occupation; (2) effects of the immigration of English-speaking Negroes from Jamaica and the United States; (3) lexical consequences of the American occupation (1915-1934), especially in the vocabulary pertaining to technical innovations; (4) linguistic influence of the automobile industry. English-derived borrowings are found to be relatively more numerous in Haitian Creole than in Haitian French which is considered to be much more resistant to importations than Canadian French. -- AP

266 Seidel-Slotty, Ingeborg. "Zur Frage der Stadtmundarten [On the Problem of Urban Dialects]". In: A. Rosetti, ed., Omagiu lui Iorgu Iordan cu Prilejul Împlinirii a 70 de Ani [Homage in Honor of Iorgu Iordan on the Occasion of His 70th Birthday] (Bucureşti: Academia Republicii Populare Romine, 1958) pp. 789-793.

267 Sen, S. "The Caste Dialect of the Mucis in South-east Burdwan". Indian Linguistics 16.16-20, 1955.

Discusses certain lexical features of a Bengali caste dialect. -- AP

268 Shenton, Herbert N. Cosmopolitan Conversation: The Language Problems of International Conferences. New York: Columbia University Press, 1933. 803 pp.

Contents: Cosmopolitan conversation.--A fourfold study.--Subject of international conference.--Conference rendezvous and organization headquarters.--Nationality of participants in international conferences.--Internationality of specific conferences.--General language practices.--Established language practices.--Change and experiment in language practices.--Language problems of the League of Nations.--An international auxiliary language.--Recapitulation and remarks.

This study of the language aspects of international conferences attempts to define the problems and to summarize the efforts toward their solution. -- JRD

269 Sissons, Charles B. Bi-lingual Schools in Canada. London: J. M. Dent, 1917. 242 pp.

Contents: The first appearance of the question in Ontario.--The question enters politics.--Regulation 17.--Manitoba and legalized bi-lingualism.--Alberta and Saskatchewan.--Conclusion.--Appendices.

The author traces the origins and solutions to bilingual problems for different areas in Canada, especially as these relate to the school. -- JRD

270 Sjoberg, Andrée F. "Coexistent Phonemic Systems in Telugu: A Socio-Cultural Perspective". Word 18.269-279, 1962.

Contents: Introduction.--The formal-informal dichotomy in Telugu.--Historical patterns in the acculturation process.--The rise and persistence of formal-informal distinctions.--Conclusions.

This is a study of the coexistence of two phonemic systems in the speech of high-status, educated users of the East Godavari dialect of Telugu. The two systems presented are abstracted from the formal and informal speech styles of highly educated Brahmin. The formal-informal contrasts in the speech of high-status, educated persons observable in certain languages are associated with a particular type of social structure--mainly that of preindustrial urban centers in which a small elite maintains a dominant position. In the case of the Telugu-speaking elite, the socio-cultural process known as Sanskritization is said to have contributed to the development and persistence of the prestigious formal style. -- AP

271 Slobin, Dan I. "Some Aspects of the Use of Pronouns of Address in Yiddish". Word 19:4.193-202, 1963.

This article describes a linguistic universal, a consistent pattern in the use of the second person, regardless of the devices employed. In any dyad, there are two dimensions - status and solidarity (intimacy). The form used vertically with inferiors is used horizontally with intimates and vice versa. The present study investigates the semantics of social relations underlying the usage of second-persons pronouns in Yiddish before World War II. In conclusion, ascribed status was found to prevail over solidarity in the semantics of the pronouns of address considered. The linguistic universal linking intimacy and condescension, distance and deference was again confirmed. -- KL

272 Smith, Madorah E. "The English of Hawaiian Children". American Speech 17:1.16-24, 1942.

Compares English word frequencies of bilingual Hawaiian pre-school children with those of a group of United States mainland children. Describes speech samples of Hawaiian children with diverse, mostly Oriental racial backgrounds. The selected dialect is a variety of Hawaiian English derived from Hawaiian Pidgin English and modified through the influence of the school system. Lexical and grammatical phenomena attributable to interference from other languages and to certain social situations are tabulated and discussed. -- AP

273 Solenberger, Robert R. "The Social Meaning of Language Choice in the Marianas". Anthropological Linguistics 4:1.59-64, 1962.

The paper illustrates the social significance associated with language choice in the Marianas, where at least six languages are currently spoken by some thousands of persons, with special attention to group solidarity and status identification. -- JRD

274 Spoerl, Dorothy Tilden. "The Academic and Verbal Adjustment of College Age Bilingual Students". Journal of Genetic Psychology 64.139-57, 1944.

In general, the author found that there are no continuing effects at the college level which stem from a bilingual childhood, as these might appear on College academic records, in vocational choice, or in English ability. Also, bilinguality does not seem to have any significant effect on performance on the verbal portions of I. Q. tests. -- JRD

275 -----. "Bilinguality and Emotional Adjustment". Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 38.37-57, 1946.

This paper is concerned with the emotional factors which result from a bilingual childhood, as found in college students. The subjects, procedures, and tests used in the study are given in detail. The general finding is that emotional maladjustment on the part of these students is a product of culture conflict only complicated by the bilingual problem. -- JRD

276 Srinivas, M. N. "The Nature of the Problem of Indian Unity". Economic Weekly 10:17.571-577, 1958.

277 Taillon, Leopold. Diversité des langues et bilinguisme [Language Diversity and Bilingualism]. Montreal: Les Editions de l'Atelier, 1959. 96 pp.

Bibliography.

Abridged contents: The world problem.--Multilingualism in Europe.--The problem of French minorities in Canada.

The author treats a variety of subjects including international languages, languages of wider communication, language situations, and specific cases such as the problems of the French minority in Canada. -- KL

278 Taylor, Douglas. "Diachronic Note on the Carib Contribution to Island Carib". IJAL 20.28-33, 1954.

Author's conclusion: "There can be no doubt that among Island Carib's male descendants, from Breton's day to this, Carib speech forms have always carried greater prestige than those which constitute in every sense their mother tongue. ... The wonder of it is that so much of it endured so long; for it is clear that Carib was never more than a second language even to the first generation born of Arawak-speaking fathers. By Breton's time it had degenerated to what may be called a jargon in the sense that it could not be used for ordinary communication without resort to a host of minor morphemes belonging to the speaker's first language--that of their mothers and sisters, who, we are told, might speak it to them until they were old enough to accompany their fathers. Breton was therefore right in believing that he was dealing with two dialects of one language, "le langage des hommes" and "le langage des femmes"; but he was mistaken (or else just tactful) in calling it "la langue Caraibi".

279 Tireman, L. S. "Bilingual Children". Review of Education Research 11.340-352, 1941.

Bibliography: 73 items.

The first part of this contribution is restricted to the psychological and sociological aspects of the problem of bilingual children; the second part to curriculum problems presented by bilingualism. -- JRD

See also Turner, Lorenzo Dow. Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect. [696]

280 UNESCO. The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education. Paris: UNESCO, 1953. 154 pp.

Bibliography.

Contents: A continental survey.--Report of the UNESCO Meeting of Specialists, 1951.--Case histories.--Appendix 1.--Tentative classification of languages spoken in the world today.--Appendix 2.--Terms of reference.

This volume contains the report of a meeting of specialists on the use of vernacular languages in education which was convened in Paris in November 1951. It includes some introductory material on the nature of language, its use in education, and a brief survey of the world situation. Definitions for "vernacular", "lingua franca", "pidgin" and other similar terms are given on p. 46. -- JRD

281 Vachek, Josef. "On Social Differentiation of English Speech Habits". Philologica Pragensia 3:4.222-227, 1960.

The author comments favorably on a paper by Alan S. C. Ross on "Linguistic Class-Indicators in Present-Day English". It is Ross' point that it is only by its language that the upper class in England is differentiated from others. Illustrations are given. -- JRD

282 Wei, Jacqueline. Dialectal Differences between Three Standard Varieties of Persian: Tehran, Kabul, and Tajik. Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1962. 49 pp. [Mimeo.]

Bibliography.

This is a description of the linguistic differences between three Persian dialects--Tehran, Kabul, and Tajik. The three-page introduction contains information on the social function and status of the three dialects. -- JRD

283 Weidlein, J. "Katholische und protestantische Mundarten in der Batschka [Catholic and Protestant Dialects in the Bačka Area]". Zeitschrift für Mundartforschung 21.43-49, 1952-1953.

284 Weinreich, Max. "Yidishkayt and Yiddish; on the Impact of Religion on Language in Ashkenazic Jewry". Mordecai M. Kaplan Jubilee Volume. New York, 1953.

285 Weinreich, Uriel. "Functional Aspects of Indian Bilingualism". Word 13.203-233, 1957. [Map, tables, diagrams.]

Bibliography.

This paper is concerned with the functional, mainly statistical aspect of bilingualism. The census of India is considered an event of major importance inasmuch as it furnishes "data of some reliability on bilingualism and unilingualism among hundreds of millions of people speaking scores of languages". It also suggests conclusions about communication across MT (mother tongue) group boundaries. Using the data, the author attempts to elucidate a number of questions about cross-language communication. The following factors are considered: geographical distribution of bilingualism, exposure of MT groups to contact, size of MT groups and incidence of bilingualism, functional importance of languages and linguistic diversity. It is considered that diversity as defined in the article is not in itself a barrier to communication if there is a high incidence of bilingualism. The author finds that diversity in India is poorly compensated for by bilingualism. -- KL

286 -----. "Linguistic Convergence in Immigrant America". Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 7.40-49, 1954.

The socio-cultural setting of language, involving factors of "prestige" and the like, has to be considered along with structural factors in explaining linguistic change and borrowing. This article is concerned with change in language from interlingual influence. The author states that studies of contact and convergence need more work in field studies of bilingualism. Studies of multiple contact are fruitful, because here the reaction of several different recipient structures can be analyzed. The author proposes a standard checklist of types of lexical interference for all immigrant languages. It might be possible to test some hypotheses concerning the role of linguistic structure as a regulator, but only under regular socio-cultural conditions of contact. Considerations of religion, urbanization and the often inconstant political relations must be taken into account. -- KL

287 -----. "Multilingual Dialectology and the New Yiddish Atlas". Anthropological Linguistics 4:1.6-22, 1962.

This is a preliminary report on research into linguistic problems and the geography of Yiddish. Cultural data (customs, games) are used, with the tentative conclusion that the social environment is an important factor in structural borrowing. -- JRD

See also Weinreich, Uriel. Research Problems in Bilingualism, with Special Reference to Switzerland. [147]

288 West, Michael. Bilingualism (With Special Reference to Bengal). Calcutta, 1926.

289 Windmiller, M. "Linguistic Regionalism in India". Pacific Affairs 27.291-318, 1954.

Considers the conflict between regional demands for linguistic autonomy and the trend toward national unity. It is noted that the distribution of language groups is not adequately reflected in the existing state boundaries. -- AP

290 Wolff, Hans. "Intelligibility and Inter-Ethnic Attitudes". Anthropological Linguistics 1:3.34-41, 1959.

The "ask-the-informant" and "test-the-informant" (Voegelin and Harris [140]) methods for determining degrees of intelligibility between dialects are evaluated with the conclusion that several variables affect and determine the degree of linguistic intelligibility or interlingual communication. (Ability to translate appears to involve far more than mere intelligibility.) Data from several Nigerian dialect groups are presented to illustrate the role of inter-ethnic attitudes on intelligibility. -- JRD

291 Wonderly, William J., and Nida, Eugene A. "Linguistics and Christian Missions". Anthropological Linguistics 5:1.104-144, 1963.

Bibliography.

The paper traces the influence of Christian missions and linguistics upon each other. The first part is a historical sketch. The second indicates areas of interchange between linguistics and missions. -- KL

292 Zygulski, Kazimierz. "Adaptacja Kulturalna Repatriantów na Ziemiach Zachochnich [Cultural Adaptation of Repatriates in the Western Territories]". Prz. Sociol. 13:2.72-93, 1959. [See Sociological Abstracts 8:3.#7821, 1963.]

## 2.3 Language Situations

The items listed below are more or less comprehensive characterizations of linguistic diversity -- descriptions of language situations or "profiles", classificatory and demographic surveys of the languages of particular geographical and political units. Following a coverage of the languages of the world in the present, general section, specific regional and national language situations are accounted for in subsections covering major geographical divisions.

293 Gleason, H. A., Jr. "Some Languages and Language Families". In: H. A. Gleason, Jr., ed., An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1961) pp. 457-479. [Maps.]

Chapter 28 is a discussion of the major language families. Certain problems of classification are considered. The author thinks that continued work on the reconstruction of ancestral forms of the various language families will result in more comprehensive categories. -- KL

294 Hamp, Eric P. "Selected Summary Bibliography of Language Classifications". Studies in Linguistics 15:1-2, 29-45, 1960.

This bibliography is an extract from a fuller collection of titles assembled by the author and Norman McQuown. -- KL

295 Library of Congress. Classification: Class P, Subclasses P-PM, Supplement. Index to Languages and Dialects. Washington, 1957. iii, 71 pp.

296 Meillet, A., and Cohen, M. Les langues du Monde: par un groupe de linguistes sous la direction de A. Meillet et Marcel Cohen [Languages of the World: by a Group of Linguists under the Direction of A. Meillet and Marcel Cohen]. Nouv. éd. Paris: Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique, 1952. xlii, 1294 pp. [Atlas: 26 maps part fold., part col.]

Bibliography: Classification of languages, by J. Perrot.--General linguistics.--Appendix: bibliographical tools.--Other bibliographical references passim.

Abridged contents: Indo-European languages, by J. Vendryes and E. Benveniste.--Semito-Hamitic languages, by Marcel Cohen.--Asian and Mediterranean languages, by E. Benveniste.--Caucasian languages, by G. Dumézil.--Basque languages, by G. Lacombe.--Languages of Eurasia and northern Asia, by A. Sauvageot, J. Deny, D. Sinor, R. Jakobson and Ch. Haguenauer.--

Dravidian, by Jules Bloch.--Burushaski, by Jules Bloch.--Andaman, by Jules Bloch.--Languages of Southeast Asia, by Henri Maspero.--Oceanic languages, by J. Faublée, M. Leenhardt, J. Guiart, W. Schmidt, and Č. Loukotka.--Languages of North Africa, by M. Delafosse, A. Caquot, and G. van Bulck.--American languages, by P. Rivet and G. Stresser-Péan, Č. Loukotka.--Appendix: descriptive sketches of American languages, by M. Cohen, A. Haudricourt, and J. Perrot.--Index: Index of languages.--Index of writing systems.--Index of linguistic terms.

This collection was originally published in 1924. The grouping is based on families, as far as is possible given the state of linguistic research. The authors have included only known facts in their respective chapters. The work is considered complete with respect to known languages; however, local varieties are excluded. The dates of the beginnings of a language and its end are given (if at all possible), as well as other pertinent facts. Each author discusses the area, number of speakers, their way of life and historical and political factors, as well as anthropological and ethnic considerations. The descriptive studies include sketches of the phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon. Samples of texts are included. -- KL

297 Muller, Siegfried H. The World's Living Languages: Basic Facts of their Structure, Kinship, Location and Number of Speakers. New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., 1964. 212 pp. [Tables.]

Bibliography: pp. 191-194.

Contents: Indo-European languages.--Caucasian languages.--Basque.--Sino-Tibetan languages.--Semito-Hamitic languages.--Dravidian languages.--Japanese.--Uralic-Altaic languages.--Other Asian languages.--African and Khoin languages.--Malayo-Polynesian languages.--Papuan and Australian languages.--Amerindian languages.--Constructed languages.--Appendix A: Genetic classification of principal living languages.--Appendix B: Numerical listing of living languages.--Appendix C: Geographical distribution of native speakers.--Glossary.

According to the author, this book has a twofold purpose: "First it aims to provide a survey of the languages presently spoken in the world, primarily from the descriptive linguistics, social, or anthropological point of view. Second, the book may serve as an up-to-date and statistically reliable reference work in which the languages are given in genetic, numerical, geographical, and alphabetic listings". -- JRD

298 North, Eric M. The Book of a Thousand Tongues. New York: Harper and Bros., 1938.

299 Pei, Mario. The World's Chief Languages. New York: S. F. Vanni, 1960. 663 pp. [Maps, tables.]

300 Roberts, Janet. "Sociocultural Change and Communication Problems". In: Frank A. Rice, ed., Study of the Role [120], pp. 105-123. [Charts.]

Rapid sociocultural change is currently affecting many countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and these world areas may be characterized by varying degrees of internal, international, and scientific-technical communication problems. Language learning thus becomes a chief obstacle to be overcome by them in their attempts to cope with the problems created by change. The article is devoted to an explication of language complexity in these areas.

The article includes a chart on the eleven most frequently spoken languages in the world with their estimated number of native speakers, and a chart on the language picture in Africa and Asia for all countries over 1,000,000 in population, covering major languages, their genetic relationship, estimated number of speakers, type and function (Stewart's typology [133]), notes on diglossia, etc. A special section summarizes the situation for Latin America. -- JRD

301 Survey of World Cultures. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files, Inc. [Series.]

By 1963, this series included books on Poland, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Cambodia, China, the USSR, Laos, Ethiopia, Cuba, and Afghanistan. Miscellaneous up-to-date language details are given in each case. -- AP

302 Thompson, E. M. Other Lands, Other Peoples: a Country by Country Fact Book. Washington: National Education Association, 1961.

Author's statement: "This book contains concise information about countries in all parts of the world. It was designed originally for community organizations and families who provide home hospitality to persons visiting the United States under cultural, educational, and technical exchange programs..."

Language information is given for each country. -- JRD

303 UNESCO. Basic Facts and Figures: International Statistics Relating to Education, Culture and Mass Communication. Paris: UNESCO, 1959.

Abridged contents: Population: estimated population and extent of illiteracy in the world, around 1950, by continents and regions; population by educational attainment.--Primary and secondary education.--Teacher training.--Higher education: total number of students and number of foreign students enrolled by branch of study.--Public expenditure on education.--Libraries and museums.--Book production (and translations).--Daily newspapers.--Paper consumption.--Film.--Radio broadcasting.--Television.--Appendix: population and area; exchange rates.

This is a yearly publication of UNESCO. - JRD

304 Voegelin, C. F., and Voegelin, F. M. "Languages Now Spoken by Over a Million Speakers". Anthropological Linguistics 3:8.13-22, 1961.

A rank-order list and an alphabetic list of languages with over a million speakers are given with the approximate number of speakers (expressed in millions) and the country (countries or areas) where spoken. The data is taken from the Languages of the World File now being developed at Indiana University. -- JRD

### 2.3.1 Africa

305 Alexandre, P. "Problèmes linguistiques des états négroafricains à l'heure de l'indépendance [Linguistic Problems of Negro-African States at the Hour of Independence]". Cahiers d'études africaines 2:6.177-195, 1961.

306 Barnouw, Adriaan J. Language and the Race Problem in South Africa. The Hague: M. Nijhoff, 1934. 71 pp.

The Carnegie Corporation requested Prof. Barnouw of Columbia University to visit South Africa for the purpose of making a comparative study of Afrikaans and the Dutch language in South Africa. This volume represents his personal observations of the scene there in 1931. -- JRD

307 Bradnock, Wilfred J. "Travels of a Translation Secretary in East Africa". The Bible Translator 8:2.62-67, 1957.

The article deals primarily with the problems of the Bible translator in a multilingual environment. It also gives data on the relationships of some tribal vernaculars and lingua francas for East Africa. -- JRD

308 Brosnahan, L. F. "Some Aspects of the Linguistic Situation in Tropical Africa". Lingua 12:1.54-65, 1963.

Describes a number of common features characterizing the linguistic conditions in newly or nearly independent states of tropical Africa. Occurrence in most of these states of a large number of indigenous languages, none of which is a majority language, and the use of English or French for general national, administrative, and educational purposes, are considered typical. The unusual degree of multilingualism (e.g., 150 languages in Nigeria) is reported to be accompanied by a complex pattern of language distribution, including a "vertical layering" of languages correlating with different functions and social strata. This is in part ascribed to the political divisions which had been imposed by European powers with little regard to the linguistic situation. The former British and French colonial policies concerning languages are discussed in some detail, and the following differences are noted: (1) France recognized only French as the official language of the colony and as the sole medium of administration and education on all levels. (2) British policy was inconsistent. English was widely used, but certain indigenous languages, such as Hausa, were retained in the system of indirect rule.

The article describes the general neglect of the indigenous languages whose orthographic and other problems were left mainly to the missionaries. The functional inadequacy of these languages (with the exception of Swahili and Hausa) is noted. The relationship of nationalism to language is examined. On the whole, the new African leadership is found to remain aloof from the language question. The article concludes, however, that the dynamism of the African language situation will lead to changes and decisions involving linguistic, political, economic, and educational factors. -- AP

309 Campbell, Caroline. "Bambara People and Language". The Bible Translator 6:2.63-68, 1955.

The structure and social functions of the Bambara language group are sketched, with some comments on culture. -- JRD

See also Charles, Enid. "Population Problems in the British Overseas Dominions". [ 345 ]

310 Cook, C. L. "Languages in the Southern Provinces of the Sudan". The Bible Translator 6:3.122-127, 1955.

The following topics are covered: the situation today, the status of the vernaculars, the vernaculars in relation to colloquial and classical Arabic, the problem of 'colloquial Arabic', the pattern of the future. -- JRD

311 Dalby, T. D. P. "Language Distribution in Sierra Leone: 1961-1962". Sierra Leone Language Review 1.62-67, 1962. [Map.]

This work [a map and notes] presents a provisional survey of the geographical distribution of languages in Sierra Leone. Relative numbers of speakers are not shown and the reader is advised against considering this linguistic survey to be an ethnic one as well. -- JRD

312 DeBoeck, L. B. "La situation linguistique à Léopoldville [The Linguistic Situation in Leopoldville]". Kongo-Overzee 19:1.1-9, 1953.

313 Doke, C. M. "The Linguistic Situation in South Africa". Africa 1.478-485, 1928.

314 Epstein, A. L. "Linguistic Innovation and Culture on the Copperbelt, Northern Rhodesia". Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 15.235-253, 1959.

The author discusses some linguistic usages which have developed among Africans in the emerging urban communities of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. The general linguistic situation in this area is discussed before the theme of linguistic innovation is dealt with. The position of English is given. -- JRD

315 Fortune, G. "The Future of African Languages". In: Report of Conference on Teaching of English in African Schools (Salisbury: Rhodesia, 1958) pp. 14-17. [Mimeo.]

Two conditions are necessary for the survival of a language today: (1) it must be or become an efficient means of expression, and (2) it must have, or acquire, enough speakers to justify the production of literature to the extent that the language will serve more than minor cultural ends. The African languages should be nurtured and developed. However, this task will require more help and cooperation from the Africans, because without their help, the efforts of others may produce artificial and unreal results. -- KL

316 Greenberg, Joseph H. The Languages of Africa. IJAL 29:1. (Part 2). 1963. (Publication 25 of the Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics.). vii, 177 pp. [Maps.]

Contents: The methodology of language classification.--Niger-Congo.--Afroasiatic.--Khoisan.--Chari-Nile.--Nilo-Saharan.--Niger-Kordofanian.--Index of languages.

This is an expanded, revised version of the author's Studies in African Linguistic Classification, which appeared in 1955. It contains a complete genetic classification of the languages of Africa. The classification involves three fundamentals of method: (1) only resemblances involving both sound and meaning in specific forms are considered relevant, (2) mass comparison is used, and (3) only linguistic evidence is considered relevant. There are important differences from previous systems. Fulani, traditionally considered a Hamitic language, is included within the West Atlantic subgroup of the Niger-Congo family. A Hamitic classification for the Nilo-Hamitic languages is rejected. -- KL

317 Herskovits, Melville J. "Peoples and Cultures of Sub-Saharan Africa". Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 298.11-20, 1955.

Included in the section on "Languages" are statements on the problem of the genetic classification of African (Sub-Saharan) languages, multilingualism, the existence of auxiliary languages, the problem of the unwritten status of many of the languages, and an evaluation of the use of European languages. -- JRD

318 Hopgood, C. R. "Language, Literature, and Culture". Africa 18:2.112-119, 1948.

Discusses the importance of the vernacular and of vernacular literature in African education, with particular reference to the Bantu languages of Northern Rhodesia. The author suggests that, in view of the problems connected with a rapid spread of English, efforts should be directed toward an increased use of the Bantu vernaculars for the development of native cultural resources, including, in particular, literature. -- AP

319 Houis, M. "Apercu sociologique sur le bilinguisme en Afrique noire [A Sociological Sketch of Bilingualism in Sub-Saharan Africa]". Notes Africaines 96.107-113, 1962.

In this paper, problems of bilingualism are viewed from the perspective of the contacts of civilization and cultures. Three major types of problems are considered: (1) the historical foundations of vernacular bilingualism, (2) the contemporary circumstances of its maintenance and evolution with respect to the African-European confrontation, and (3) the tentative outline for a typology of bilingual situations for Africa. Three major types of bilingualism (generalized, specific, and African-European) are defined, and sub-types are isolated. The author states that the linguistic situation in Africa is fluid and directly linked to the present dynamic world-wide evolution. The area is an excellent field for the study of problems of bilingualism. -- KL

320 Hughes, H. G. A. "Language Problem and Policies in Africa". Linguistic Review 25.13-15, 1948.

321 International African Institute. Handbook of African Languages. London: Oxford University Press, 1953-59. [Series.]

Volumes: La langue berbère [The Berber Language], by André Basset.--Languages of West Africa, by D. Westermann and M. A. Bryan [335].--The Non-Bantu Languages of North-Eastern Africa, by A. N. Tucker and M. A. Bryan.--The Bantu Languages of Africa, by M. A. Bryan.--The Bantu Languages of Western Equatorial Africa, by Malcolm Guthrie.--The Southern Bantu Languages, by Clement M. Doke.--Linguistic Survey of the Northern Bantu Borderland, by Irvine Richardson.

This series sums up existing information on African languages and attempts to provide the basis for further classification of language groups. -- KL

Review: William E. Welmers, The Linguistic Reporter 1:2. Supplement 1, 1959.

322 Jones, Ruth, ed. Africa Bibliography Series: Ethnography, Sociology, Linguistics and Related Subjects (Based on the bibliographical card index of the International African Institute). London: International African Institute. Volumes: West Africa, 1958; North-East Africa, 1959; East Africa, 1960.

See also Joynes, Mary Lu. "A Short Bibliography of Malagasy". [ 548 ]

323 Marçais, Philippe W. "Peoples and Culture of North Africa". Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 298.21-29, 1955.

The language situation for North Africa is described in a special section. -- JRD

324 Murray, W. A. "English in the Sudan: Trends and Policies; Relations with Arabic". In: J. Spencer, ed., Language in Africa [ 330 ], pp. 86-95.

The author first describes in detail the linguistic complex of the Sudan upon which the state educational system is imposed. All phases of education are then discussed in terms of language policy and problems. -- JRD

325 Nida, Eugene A. "The Role of Language in Contemporary Africa". Practical Anthropology 3.122-137, 1956. [Reprinted 1960.]

326 Polomé, E. "Cultural Languages and Contact Vernaculars in the Republic of the Congo". Studies in Literature and Language 4:4.499-511, 1963.

Although the Republic of the Congo met an immediate need by adopting French as a language of wider communication, it ducked the issue of assigning a proper share to the major local languages in the social and cultural development of the African communities. Despite the official status of French, there is no prospect of its supplanting local cultural languages and contact vernaculars. Languages like kiKongo and the Bushong language of the baKuba have extensive cultural traditions and a body of oral literature, often going back several centuries. The development of urban civilization in Central Africa has brought about linguistic situations in which definite languages are being used at several levels under different forms ranging from literary-standard to oversimplified contact vernaculars. Katanga Swahili has different levels, depending on the socio-cultural context, and appears in a 'classical' literary form in periodicals.

The language situation must be followed very closely, and specialists should have training in descriptive linguistics, with emphasis upon the structure of Central African languages. Teaching materials are needed for many languages such as liNgala, Swahili, kiKongo, loMongo, ciLuba, etc. -- KL

327 Roulet, E. M. "The Linguistic Situation in French West Africa". The Bible Translator 8:1.37-40, 1957.

The following major topics are dealt with: linguistic complexity of French West Africa; use of the vernacular; publication in new languages; experience in French Equatorial Africa; Arabic script. -- JRD

328 Schapera, I., ed. The Bantu-Speaking Tribes of South Africa. London: Routledge, 1937.

329 Sobelman, Harvey, ed. Arabic Dialect Studies: A Selected Bibliography. Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1962. vi, 100 pp.

Contents: Introduction.--Syrian Arabic studies, Charles A. Ferguson.--Egyptian Arabic studies, Richard S. Harrell.--Arabian Peninsula Arabic studies, R. A. C. Goodison.--Iraqi Arabic studies, Haim Blanc.--North African Arabic studies, T. B. Irving.--Maltese Arabic studies, P. O. Saydon.

This bibliography provides a carefully evaluated list of all scholarly work of significance in the field. -- KL

330 Spencer, John, ed. Language in Africa. Papers of the Leverhulme Conference on Universities and the Language Problems of Tropical Africa (1961-1962). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1963. vii, 167 pp.

Bibliographical references: passim.

Abridged contents: Introduction.--Some Historical Cases of Language Imposition, by L. F. Brosnahan [ 654 ].--Language and Independence, by John Spencer [ 597 ].--Languages and Education in Africa, by Neville Denny [ 190 ].--Les Problèmes Linguistiques Africains Vus de Paris [African Linguistic Problems from the Viewpoint of Paris], by Pierre Alexandre.--L'Université, Garant de la Pureté du Langage dans les Pays de Langue Française [The University, Guardian of Language Purity in French-speaking Countries], by J. Mayer.--Vernacular Languages and Cultures in Modern Africa, by Robert G. Armstrong [ 154 ].--Some Possible Contributions of Linguistics to Vernacular Language Teaching in African Schools, by G. Fortune.--Problems of Ghanaian Lingue Franche, by R. [illegible] monoo [ 650 ].--English in the Sudan: Trends and Policies:

Relations with Arabic, by W. A. Murray [ 324 ] .--Problems of the Media of Instruction in some Uganda School Classes: a Preliminary Survey, by Peter Wingard [ 702 ].--European Loanwords in an Amharic Daily Newspaper, by Abraham Demoz.

The purpose of this symposiumis to examine the background to Africa's linguistic situation, the problems which have arisen because of it, and the responsibilities of the universities in meeting these problems.

The conference reports agree that world languages must remain as a medium of instruction at the university level, but that greater knowledge of vernaculars is needed and more African linguistic scholars. There is an outline scheme of factors involved in the choice of a national language, also a table of consequences of adoption of a language. Among the problems to be studied, sociolinguistic questions and questions of language contact are mentioned. -- KL

331 Sutherlin, Ruth E. "Language Situation in East Africa". In: Frank A. Rice, ed., Study of the Role [ 120 ], pp. 65-78.

I. Results of unequal language education by age, sex, and amount of education are discussed in terms of (1) degree of involvement in national politics (high for the male with high educational achievement), and (2) degree of tribal identity (high for the male with low education and women, largely uneducated).

II. Factors influencing the availability of language education (educational facilities and their location, number and quality of teachers, availability of texts, library books, mass media and policies, and attitudes by age and sex) are discussed.

III. Political factors influencing the choice of one language rather than another for official and educational purposes are given, including a history of Swahili's development.

IV. Attitudes toward languages and their use are influenced by specific tribal contexts and the history of administrative and educational policy on language. Specific language situations in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda are discussed. -- JRD

332 Warmelo, N. J., van. "Neuere Entwicklungen und Bestrebungen in den Bantusprachen Südafrikas [Recent Developments and Trends in the Bantu Languages of South Africa]". Zeitschrift für Phonetik und allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft 10.167-176, 1957.

333 Welmers, William E. "Note on the Classification of African Languages." The Linguistic Reporter Supplement 1.3-6, May 1959.

The first part of the article gives a brief history of African language classification. The author reviews two major works: the International African Institute's Handbook of African Languages [ 321 ] and Greenberg's Studies in African Linguistic Classification. The Handbook is said to have various weaknesses, such as dubious typological criteria dating back to Meinhof. Various parts include valuable data but no real contribution to language classification is made. Greenberg's work, however, accords more with the author's opinions of what language classification should involve, i.e. the application of the principles of comparative and historical linguistics, as established in Indo-European and Semitic languages, to the languages of Africa. The rest of the article is devoted to a summary of Greenberg's classification and critical comments on it. The most controversial of Greenberg's contributions is said to be the establishment of the Niger-Congo family. The author thinks that this will prove to be completely valid but expresses some doubts about the subclassification. -- KL

334 -----. "A Survey of the Major Languages of Africa". The Linguistic Reporter Supplement 1.1-2, May 1959. (Reprint of a survey for the Institute of Languages and Linguistics, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University.)

There are said to be some 800 languages in Africa south of the Sahara, with a total of 150,000,000 speakers. Fifty of these have over 500,000 speakers each. This survey lists 56 languages of over 500,000 speakers with a few included on the basis of what are probably high estimates. One difficulty of classification is the fact that estimates vary widely in validity. Here the choice is made on the basis of sources, internal evidence and personal knowledge of the field. Another problem involves the different names given to a single language or dialect by African speakers. The list of languages is organized by language families and branches, with major areas in which they are spoken. It includes the following families: Afro-Asiatic (Semitic, Cushitic, Chadic), Chari-Nile (Nubian, Nilotic), Central Saharan (Kanuri); Niger-Congo (West Atlantic, Mande, Gur, Kwa, Adamawa-Eastern, Central). The latter is the largest family with 66,700,000 speakers of a total of 88,700,000. A broad sampling is given of major languages which might be the basis for a program designed to cover the continent geographically, strategically, numerically and linguistically. The author suggests a small language program based on factors other than size and strategic importance, such as political status or geographical contiguity. Some important languages of this type are Amharic, Hausa, Maninka or More, Yoruba or Igbo or Akan, Swahili, and Kikongo. -- KL

335 Westermann, Dietrich, and Bryan, M. A. The Languages of West Africa. In series: International African Institute, Handbook of African Languages [321]. 215 pp. [Map.]

Bibliography: pp. 178-201.

Contents: Foreword.--Introductory notes.--West Atlantic languages.--Mande languages.--Songhai.--Kru language group.--Gur languages.--Keva languages.--Isolated groups or units (class languages).--Isolated groups or units (non-class languages).--Chadic languages.--Chado-Hamitic languages.

This is a survey of the languages of West Africa in an area extending from the Atlantic Coast at the Senegal River eastward to the Lake Chad region. Not all the languages included are related to one another. The classification method is based on a technique devised by the Linguistic Advisory Committee of the International African Institute. -- KL

336 Whitely, W. H. "Language and Politics in East Africa". Tanganyika Notes and Records 47-48.159-174, June and September, 1957.

337 Whitely, W. H., and Gutkind, A. E. A Linguistic Bibliography of East Africa. Kampala: East African Swahili Committee and East African Institute of Social Research, 1958.

Abridged contents: Introduction.--Tanganyika.--Kenya.--Uganda.--Swahili.

This bibliography brings together in one publication a list of all studies known to have been written on the grammar and lexicon of East African languages. The names adopted for languages follow the practice of the International African Institute's Handbook of African Languages [321]. The material falls into four periods historically: 1800-1875; 1860-1920; 1920-1940; 1940 to the present time. -- KL

## 2.3.2 The Americas

338 Alleynde, Mervin C. "Language and Society in St. Lucia". Caribbean Studies 1:1.1-10, 1961.

339 Allsopp, Richard. "The English Language in British Guiana". English Language Teaching 12:2.59-66, 1958.

This article describes the language situation in British Guiana, with comments on the varieties of English spoken and a description of the Guianese creole. -- KL

340 Barnett, A. G. "Colonial Survivals in Bush-Negro Speech". American Speech 7:6.393-397, 1932.

Outlines the sociolinguistic history of the Djoeka Bush-Negro dialect of Dutch Guiana, which contains survivals from Elizabethan English. Lists some examples of this dialect. -- AP

341 Besso, Henry V. "Judeo-Spanish in the United States". Hispania 34.89-90, 1951.

342 Boas, Franz. Handbook of American Indian Languages. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 40. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922. Part one, vi, 1069 pp. Part two, v, 903 pp.

Abridged contents: Introduction, by Franz Boas.--Athapascan.--Tlingit.--Haida.--Tsinshian.--Kwakiutl.--Chinook.--Maidu.--Algonquian (Fox).--Siouan.--Eskimo.--The Takelma language of Southwestern Oregon.--Coos.--Siuslawan.--Chukchee.

The introduction to the handbook stresses Boas' theory that language is part of ethnological phenomena in general. The individual studies by different authors, including Boas himself, are uniform in treatment. -- KL

343 Campbell, J. L. "Scottish Gaelic in Canada". American Speech 11:2. 128-136, 1936.

Presents an outline of the sociolinguistic background and linguistic peculiarities (including Canadianisms) of the Gaelic spoken by bilingual Scottish immigrants in Canada, mainly in Nova Scotia. Summarizes the extant literary production in this dialect under various genre headings. -- AP

344 Caplow, Theodore. "The Modern Latin American City". In: Sol Tax, ed., Acculturation in the Americas, Proceedings, 29th International Congress of Americanists (vol. 2, Chicago, 1952) pp. 255-266.

345 Charles, Enid. "Population Problems in the British Overseas Dominions". Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 237.80-93, 1945.

Page 86 offers language information for Canada and South Africa - two officially bilingual countries. The author points out how differences in standards of living and in occupation are reinforced by linguistic and religious barriers. -- JRD

346 Center of Latin American Studies. Statistical Abstract of Latin America. Los Angeles: University of California. [Annual; tables.]

Bibliography: pp. 103-110.

Contents: The 1962 edition contains 51 tables under the following general categories: area, population, social organization, economic production, national accounts and foreign trade. "Linguistic composition" is the topic of one of the tables. -- JRD

347 Christie, Christina. "African Influence in the Brazilian Portuguese Language and Literature". Hispania 26.259-266, 1943.

The author points to the following factors responsible for the breaking away of Brazilian Portuguese from the Classical: Indians within the country, African slaves, vastness of territory. Brazilian Portuguese is forcing itself into the literature and tends to become unified within Brazil itself. The greater portion of this study deals with the African influence on the language and literature of Brazil. -- JRD

348 Dillard, J. L. "English in the West Indies or the West Indies in English?" Harvard Educational Review 34:2.312-315, 1964.

This is a brief discussion of problems of analysis and classification of English in the West Indies. Linguists are far from agreed on whether local dialects shall be considered Creole or the same language as Standard English. Acculturation is having an effect on language change in the Caribbean. In linguistic analysis, the question of maximum levels of formality is important. -- KL

349 Dillard, J. L. "Toward a Bibliography of Works Dealing with the Creole Languages of the Caribbean Area, Louisiana, and the Guianas". Caribbean Studies 3:1.84-95, 1963. [With special supplement on Gullah.]

This letter "To the Editor" includes a critical review of "A Bibliography of Caribbean Creole Languages" by Joan Rubin [373] and a bibliography of items the author thinks should be included in the earlier work. Dillard's main objection is that Caribbean Creoles cannot be considered "one clearcut, well-behaved thing which could serve as a kind of experimental laboratory for linguistics". He also considers it necessary to add Gullah to the group of Creoles, and therefore includes a special supplement of materials on Gullah. -- KL

350 Doroszewski, Witold. Język polski w Stanach Zjednoczonych [The Polish Language in the U.S.A.]. Warsaw, 1938.

351 Fishman, Joshua A., and Associates. Language Loyalty in the United States: The Maintenance and Perpetuation of non-English Mother Tongues by American Ethnic and Religious Groups. New York: Yeshiva University, 1964. 3 vols. 255 pp. [Mimeo., graphs, charts.]

Bibliographical references: passim.

Abridged contents: The historical and social contexts of an inquiry into language maintenance efforts in the United States.--Non-English mother tongues in the United States of America.--The ethnic group school in the United States.--Mother tongue retentiveness in ethnic parishes.--Language maintenance among cultural and organizational leaders of four American ethnic groups.--The impact of exposure to ethnic mother tongues on foreign language teachers in American high schools and colleges.--Franco-American efforts on behalf of the French language in New England.--German-American language maintenance.--Spanish language and culture in the Southwest.--Efforts to maintain the Hungarian language in America.--Yiddish in America: a sociolinguistic analysis.--Ukrainian language maintenance efforts in the United States.--Language maintenance in a supra-national age; summary and conclusions.

This report to the U.S. Office of Education is a preliminary attempt to determine the extent and status of cultural and linguistic "maintenance" in the United States. The author considers that very little attention has been paid in the past to the self-maintenance process among non-English speaking immigrants. Various methods are used to supply basic information on cultural and linguistic efforts in the United States, such as trend analyses, contrastive studies of cultural and linguistic groups, and internal comparisons (of maintenance-oriented and maintenance-opposed units within the same group). Chapter 1 concerns efforts to uncover and study the non-English language resources of the United States, as of approximately 1960. Chapters 2 to 8 deal with enumerated aspects of formal language maintenance resources and institutions. Chapters 9 through 13 are concerned with interacting language maintenance contexts and processes. Chapters 14 to 19 are essays on speakers of a particular language. Chapters 20 to 22 contain summaries, recommendations and conclusions. -- KL

352 Fogelquist, Donald F. "The Bilingualism of Paraguay". Hispania 33.23-27, 1950.

The author considers Paraguay to be the only bilingual country in the New World. While Spanish is the official language of the country, every Paraguayan also learns Guaraní. He then discusses the social and linguistic relationships that hold between these languages.-- JRD

353 Grossmann, Rudolf. Das ausländische Sprachgut im Spanischen des Rio de la Plata: Ein Beitrag zum Problem der argentinischen Nationalsprache [Foreign Language Elements in Rio de la Plata Spanish: A Contribution toward the Problem of an Argentinian National Language]. Mitteilungen und Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiet der romanischen Philologie. Hamburg: Seminar für romanische Sprachen und Kultur, 1926. vi, 224 pp.

Bibliographical references: passim.

Contents: Conditions for the development of distinctive Spanish-American languages.--Foreign intellectual linguistic importation and the "neologismo" [neologism].--Foreign material linguistic importation and the "extranjerismo" [foreignism].--Individual foreign importation and mixed languages.--Linguistic aspects of foreign-language elements.--Conclusions: The Argentinians' psychological attitude toward foreign-language elements. The cultural trends of Americanism and Creolism.--Appendix (sample texts).--List of loanwords.

This is a study, both general and descriptive (linguistic), of language-contact phenomena involving Argentinian Spanish and certain European languages in the context of sociocultural factors. Includes a summary of the Argentinian national-language question (pp. 19-22). -- AP

Review: Aurelio M. Espinosa, Language 3.20-25, 1927.

See also Haugen, Einar. Bilingualism in the Americas: A Bibliography and Research Guide. [76]

354 Hellinga, W. Gs Language Problems in Surinam. Dutch as the Language of the Schools. Amsterdam: North Holland Publishing Co., 1955.

355 Jaffe, Judah A. "Yidish in Amerike [Yiddish in America]". Yivo-Bleter 10.127-145, 1936.

356 Key, Harold, and Key, Mary. Bolivian Indian Tribes: Bibliography and Map of Present Language Distribution. Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1961. [Map. Pre-publication draft; mimeo.]

This bibliography covers all the languages of Bolivia, exclusive of Aymara and Quechua. The list includes travel accounts, archaeological reports, toponymics, and bibliographies of pertinent material. The sources include books, journals, and unpublished manuscripts. -- KL

357 Key, Mary. Bibliography IV: Indian Tribes of Chile, Argentine, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1964. 35 pp. [Pre-publication draft; mimeo.]

Bibliography: 36 pp.

Contents: Presentation.--General and mixed citations.--Araucanian.--Chon.--Unclassified.--Index of languages.--Index of authors and reviewers.

This is number 4 of a projected series of five bibliographies on South American Indian tribes. Number 1 on Bolivia is completed [356], while the Peru-Ecuador, Colombia-Venezuela-Guianas, and Brazil bibliographies are in preparation. -- JRD

358 Kiser, Clyde V. "Cultural Pluralism". Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 262.117-130, 1949.

In a section titled "Mother Tongues", the author gives an analysis and results of the 1940 United States Census. For census purposes, "mother tongue" was defined as the "principal language spoken in the home of the person in his earliest childhood; English was reported as the mother tongue only if no foreign language was spoken". The following results are given: English--78.6 per cent; German--4.2 per cent; Italian--3.2 per cent; Polish--2.0 per cent; Spanish--1.6 per cent; Yiddish--1.5 per cent; French--1.2 per cent. No other single language group reached the one per cent mark. Other data from the Census and its interpretation are given. -- JRD

359 Kloss, Heinz. Das Nationalitätenrecht der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika [Nationality Rights in the United States of America]. Vienna and Stuttgart: Wilhelm Braumüller, 1963. 347 pp. [Tables.]

Bibliographical references: passim.

Abridged contents: State, nationalities, and nationality rights.--Promotion-oriented nationality rights.--Tolerance-oriented nationality rights.--Nationality rights in the new extra-territorial states.--Nationality rights in external territories without statehood.--Indexes.

This is a detailed, fully documented analysis of the pattern of rights and policies pertaining to the non-English-speaking nationalities or minorities in the United States. Language factors are stressed throughout the book. -- AP

360 Kurath, Hans, and McDavid, Raven I., Jr. The pronunciation of English in the Atlantic States. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1961. xi, 182 pp. [Maps.]

See also Leechman, Douglas. "American Influence in Canadian French". [234]

361 Le Page, Robert B. "General Outlines of Creole English Dialects in the British Caribbean". Orbis 6:1.373-391, 1957. -- 7:1.54-64, 1958.

Contents: The linguistic survey of the British Caribbean.--Jamaican Creole.--Comparison with other dialects.

The purpose of this survey is to provide data that can be dovetailed with that of the Linguistic Atlas of America, the dialect surveys of Great Britain, and the work of the Bureau of Linguistic Research in Surinam. It is possible to use one language island as a control to support a hypothesis put forward to explain differences between two others. This should be based on descriptions of individual dialects, and knowledge of the past history of the parent languages, as well as of similar mixtures in other parts of the world. The linguistic situation is affected by the changing social structure and subsequent greater mobility. Two opposing forces act on the dialect: (1) the urge for progress and education, which tends to suppress it, and (2) the urge for consciousness of an indigenous culture, which helps to retain it and even develop it as a medium for literature and drama. -- KL

362 Leyburn, James G. The Haitian People. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941.

363 Loriot, James. A Selected Bibliography of Comparative American Indian Linguistics. 9 pp. [Reprinted from IJAL 30:1, 1964].

Contents: General.--Eskimo-Aleut.--Athabaskan.--Algonkian.--Mosan.--Macro-Penutian.--Tunican.--Mayan.--Hokan.--Keresan.--Iroquois-Caddoan.--Siouan.--Natchez-Muskogean.--Otomanguean.--Arawak.--Quechumaran.--Tupí-Guaraní.--Miscellaneous South American.

This bibliography contains a number of items on problems of language contact, as well as language classification. -- KL

364 Mason, J. Alden. "The Languages of South American Indians". In: Julian H. Steward, ed., Handbook of South American Indians 6 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.)

365 McDavid, Raven I., Jr., and McDavid, Virginia Glenn. "The Relationship of the Speech of American Negroes to the Speech of Whites". American Speech 26:1.3-17, 1951.

Bibliographical notes.

This is a survey of ethnically correlated speech differences observable among English-speaking American Negroes and white persons. An emphasis is placed on the need to dispose of popular, ethnocentric notions which attribute Negro speech traits to physical characteristics, and which deny the possibility of a significant African heritage in American Negro speech. In view of the results of American-, African-, and Creole-language research and, particularly, on the basis of Lorenzo D. Turner's comprehensive study of Gullah [696] -- a Creolized variety of English spoken along the South Carolina and Georgia coasts -- the article points to the undeniable presence of African linguistic elements in American Negro speech. The presence of some African elements in the speech of whites associating with Negroes is also noted. However, some Negro speech peculiarities are considered to represent survivals of older forms of folk English. The article includes proposals to compare Negro dialects occuring in various parts of North America. -- AP

366 McQuown, Norman A. "The Indigenous Languages of Latin America". American Anthropologist 57:3.501-570, 1955. [Maps.]

Bibliography: pp. 566-570.

The area under consideration includes Mexico and Central America, the West Indies, and all of South America. This is an area unmatched in linguistic diversity anywhere in the world. The classification given here is based on sound-correspondence matrices. This is said to be the only reliable index to common genesis, at the present time. -- KL

367 Nelson, Lowry. "Speaking of Tongues". American Journal of Sociology 54:3.202-210, 1948.

Author's abstract: "Approximately one-fifth of the white population of the United States reported a mother-tongue other than English in 1940. Those reporting German, Italian, Spanish, Yiddish, and French each numbered over a million persons. Using the percentage of each language group which was native of native parents as a rough indicator of persistence, wide differences by language, by geographical area, and by rural-urban residence are revealed." -- JRD

See also Pap, Leo. Portuguese-American Speech. [252]

368 Pihlblad, C. Terrence. "The Kansas Swedes". The Southwestern Social Science Quarterly 13.34-47, 1932.

369 Portilla, León. "Panorama de la Población Indígena de México [Survey of the Native Population of Mexico]". América Indígena 19, 1959.

370 Ribeiro, Darcy. "The Tasks of the Ethnologist and the Linguist in Brazil". International Social Science Bulletin 9.298-312, 1957.

In this issue of the International Social Science Bulletin, UNESCO treats the question of disappearing cultures. The above article presents a description of Brazil's Indian groups and states the need for linguistic and ethnographic studies of these groups. -- JRD

371 Rosales, Juan de Dios. "Indígenas de Guatemala [The Natives of Guatemala]". América Indígena 19.115-124, 1959.

372 Rosenblat, Angel. La Población Indígena y el Mestizaje en America [Native Population and Mestizos in America]. Buenos Aires, 1954. 2 vols.

373 Rubin, Joan. "A Bibliography of Caribbean Creole Languages". Caribbean Studies 2:4.51-61, 1963.

This is a bibliography of works on all the creole languages of the Antilles, Caribbean area, Louisiana, and the Guianas. According to the author, the following theoretical problems occur: (1) How did creole come into being? (2) How is creole to be classified today?

(3) Is creole to be recognized as a separate language? The cited literature also considers the sociological attitudes toward creole and its usage. -- KL

*Review*: J. L. Dillard, *Caribbean Studies* 3:1.84-95, 1963. [349]

*See also* Turner, Lorenzo Dow. *Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect*. [696]

374 UNESCO. *The Haiti Pilot Project: Phase One 1947-1949*. Paris, 1951.

375 Vaughan, Herbert H. "Italian and Its Dialects as Spoken in the United States". *American Speech* 1:8.431-435, 1925-26. -- "Italian Dialects in the United States. II". *American Speech* 2:1.13-18, 1926-27.

The first article gives a general characterization of the linguistic conditions among Italian immigrants in the United States, many of whom have a trilingual command of an Italian dialect, standard Italian, and English. In the second article, the author presents a social analysis of statistical data from the Census of 1920, covering language and geographic distribution phenomena of United States residents with an Italian background. -- AP

### 2.3.3 Asia, Australia, and Oceania

376 Abou Sélim. Le Bilinguisme Arabe-Français au Liban [Arabic-French Bilingualism in Lebanon]. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1962. viii, 502 pp. [Map.]

Bibliography: pp. 484-491.

Abridged contents: Introduction.--Structure and origin of bilingualism.--Appraisal of bilingualism.--Literary manifestation of bilingualism.

This book investigates the external and internal phenomena of bilingualism in Lebanon. The first part discusses specific facts of bilingualism. Chapter 2 of this part, "Social structure of Lebanese bilingualism", first describes bilingualism on a geographical basis (in mountain and urban areas), and then describes bilingualism in terms of specific educational, social, cultural, geographical, and communication factors. The second part of the book discusses Lebanese attitudes toward bilingualism. The final part discusses bilingualism in Lebanese literature. -- AP

See also Alisjahbana, S. Takdir. "Developing a National Language in Indonesia". [648]

377 Allen, Jerry, and Hurd, Conrad. Languages of the Cape Hoskins Patrol Post Division of the Talasea Sub-District, New Britain. Port Moresby, Territory of Papua and New Guinea: The Department of Information and Extension Services, 1963. 21 pp. [Map, charts.]

Bibliography: p. 17.

Contents: Preface.--Languages.--Dialectal differences.--Relationships between languages.--Progress in printed material and language study.--The use of languages outside their original area.--The use of language from outside the survey area.--The use of Melanesian Pidgin.--Literacy.--Languages for effective communication.

The areas surveyed are the West, Central and East Nakanai census divisions administered by the Cape Hoskins Patrol Post. Nakanai is part of the Talasea Sub-District of New Britain Island. Most of the material was obtained in the villages, but some informants were available at mission stations. The Nakanai language is the largest in the area, with close to 6,000 speakers from 41 villages. Six other languages number less than 1,000 speakers. Most of the languages are quite uniform internally, but three (Nakanai, Masegi and Kakuna) show some dialect variation worthy of notice. The relationships between the languages discussed are based on word list comparisons. -- KL

378 All Indian Languages Conference, 1962. New Delhi.

379 Ambedkar, B. R. Thoughts on Linguistic States. Delhi, 1955.

380 Benedict, P. K. "Languages and Literatures of Indochina". Far Eastern Quarterly 6.379-389, 1947.

381 Berg, C. C. Indië's talenweelde en Indië's taalproblemen [The Language World and the Language Problems of the Indies]. Groningen, 1939.

382 Blanc, Haim. "Dialect Research in Israel". Orbis 5:1.185-190, 1956.

Bibliographical references: passim.

The article describes the status of dialect research in Israel, which has two unilingual groups -- one Arabic-speaking, the other Hebrew-speaking -- and a multilingual group of non-natives. There are 180,000 autochtonous Arabic speakers whose vernacular exhibits regional as well as socio-economic variations. A non-standard koiné is used. There are 400,000 to 500,000 native Hebrew speakers. There is little regional variation but noteworthy differences exist with respect to variables of age-group, education and parent's country of origin. The remaining population of 1,500,000 comprises those who have other languages and use Hebrew as a language of wider communication. -- KL

383 Brown, W. Norman "The Language Problem of India and Pakistan". Monograph Series on Linguistics and Language Teaching 2.17-30, 1952.

This paper discusses the problem of linguistic diversity in India and Pakistan, which is the source of many current social and political problems. The author discusses the five major speech groups existing today: Aryan (Indo-European), Dravidian, Munda, Tibeto-Chinese, and Khāsi (in Assam). The most important question is which language or languages should be used for government and higher education. The conflicts in some cases are old: Aryan has been conflicting with Dravidian for three thousand years. The introduction of English has created a new source of conflict. Despite the official adoption of Hindi as the national language of India, much business must of necessity be conducted in English. The latter is the current [1952] official language of Pakistan [at the time the article was written, the Constitution was not adopted, and there was no provision for language]. There is a related problem of script which is complicated by the prestige of traditional forms. A problem to the Government of India since independence, linguistic provincialism is partly the consequence of politics, as well as of the desire of cultural groups (identified by language) to have independent status. Language problems are seen as a source of internal weakness, and difficult of solution. -- KL

384 Capell, A. A Linguistic Survey of the South-Western Pacific. Nouméa, New Caledonia: South Pacific Commission, 1962. (New and revised edition.) xiv, 258 pp. [Maps.]

385 -----. A New Approach to Australian Linguistics. (Handbook of Australian Languages, Part 1.) Sydney: University of Sydney, 1962. iv, 119 pp.

386 -----. Some Linguistic Types in Australia. (Handbook of Australian Languages, Part 2.) Sydney: University of Sydney, 1962. ii, 183 pp.

387 Chatterji, S. K. Language and the Linguistic Problem. Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs 11, 3rd. ed., 1945.

388 -----. Languages and Literatures of Modern India. Calcutta: Bengal Publishers Private Ltd., 1963. xviii, 380, xxi pp. [Maps, ill.]

Bibliography: "On the history of the languages and literatures of Modern India", selective, pp. 361-380.

Abridged contents: A. The languages. (India and Pakistan a single unit. Multiplicity of language. Factors mitigating the problem. Race and language in India. A general survey of the languages of Modern India. The New Indo-Aryan languages and dialects. The present linguistic position: the place of Hindi. The question of script in India.)-- B. The literatures.

This is a detailed survey of diverse aspects of the languages and literatures of Modern India, against a background of historical and other general considerations. Contains a section on the contemporary language situation, including the role of Hindi (pp. 46-64), and a section on script problems, which considers the eventual use of a Roman notation. The book conveys much of the flavor of Indian thinking on language problems; the style is somewhat idiosyncratic. -- AP

389 Chavarria-Aguilar, O. L. Lectures in Linguistics. Poona: Deccan College, 1954. 128 pp.

Chapter 3 on "Language and Linguistics in India" (pp. 51-71), the number of languages spoken, the development of the vocabularies of national and regional languages and the need for a national language to serve as the symbol of national unity and national identity constitute the chief topics discussed. The author's basic plea is for a revival of descriptive linguistics in India. -- JRD

390 Chowdhury, Munier. "The Language Problem in East Pakistan". In: Charles A. Ferguson, and John J. Gumperz, eds., Linguistic Diversity in South Asia [397], pp. 64-78.

Contents: Introduction.--Linguistic background.--Dialects of East Pakistan.--Phonological variation.--Morphological variation.--Present trends.

The chief topic of this paper is "Bengali as it is spoken today in East Pakistan". Considers three "kinds or styles" of Bengali, namely, (1) the local dialect, (2) Standard Colloquial Bengali, and (3) Literary Bengali or High Bengali, including pertinent prestige factors. Presents examples of phonological and morphological differences among certain dialects of East Bengal. -- AP

391 Christian, John L. "Burma". The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 226.120-128, 1943.

Language information for Burma is given in a section titled "Population distribution by language and race (census of 1931)". -- JRD

392 Coates, V. A. "The Languages of Ceylon in 1946 and 1953". University of Ceylon Review 19:1. 1961.

393 Codrington, R. H. The Melanesian Languages. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1885.

394 Coughlin, Richard J. Double Identity: The Chinese in Modern Thailand. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 1960. 222 pp.

395 Day, A. Grove. "How to Talk in Hawaii". American Speech 26:1.18-26, 1951.

This is mainly a discussion of borrowings from Hawaiian occurring in Hawaiian English. Includes brief comments on Hawaiian multilingualism (pp. 18 and 25). -- AP

396 Dil, Anwar S., ed. Pakistani Linguistics (1962): Selected Papers Presented at the First Pakistan Conference of Linguists. Lahore: Linguistic Research Group of Pakistan, 1963. 210 pp.

Abridged contents: Opening addresses.--Teaching of Arabic in Pakistan, Shaikh Inayatullah.--Metalinguistics and public administration, James S. Roberts.--Language problems in certain multilingual societies, D. Y. Morgan.--Language and social work, Satnam Mahmud.--The common structural basis of Urdu and Panjabi, Hamid Ahmad Khan.--A proposal for language institutes in Pakistan, Maulana Abdul Qadir.--Remedial work in English pronunciation with Pashto-speaking post-graduate students, Bashiruddin.--Some problems of Urdu script, M. Afzal.--Teaching Bengali to Urdu speakers, Afia Dil.--A study of Urdu noun phrase types, Anwar S. Dil.--Appendices (Linguistic Research Group of Pakistan).

This collection of papers deals with a variety of linguistic and extra-linguistic problems of the languages used in Pakistan. D. Y. Morgan's paper on "Language Problems in ... Multilingual Societies" compares the language situations of certain countries. -- AP

397 Ferguson, Charles A., and Gumperz, John J., eds. Linguistic Diversity in South Asia: Studies in Regional, Social and Functional Variation. IJAL 26:3 (part 3). 1960. (Publication 13 of the Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics.) vii, 118 pp.

References.

Contents: Foreword, Charles A. Ferguson and John J. Gumperz.--Introduction, Charles A. Ferguson and John J. Gumperz [64].--Linguistic change in some Indian caste dialects, William Bright [172].--Tamil, literary and colloquial, M. Shanmugam Pillai [580].--Literary and colloquial Bengali in modern Bengali prose, Edward C. Dimock [514].--The language problem in East Pakistan, Murier Chowdhury [390].--Social dialects in Dharwar Kannada, William McCormack [241].--Formal and informal standards in the Hindi regional language area, John J. Gumperz and C. M. Naim [530].

This collection of papers is the outgrowth of a symposium on "Language and Culture Dynamics in South Asia" held at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in December 1957. The "Introduction" establishes a general framework, offering operational definitions for the concepts variety, language, and dialect, and clarifying some of the sociolinguistic relationships expressed or implied in the included case studies of language and dialect diversity in South Asia. -- AP

Reviews: O. L. Chavarria-Aguilar, The Journal of Asian Studies 20:1.132-133, 1960. H. A. Gleason, Jr., American Anthropologist 63.875-876, 1961.

398 Fuchs, S. "Anthropological Research Problems in India". International Social Science Bulletin 9.341-351, 1957.

In this issue of the International Social Science Bulletin, UNESCO treats the question of disappearing cultures. The above article describes the tribal groups of India (about 75 million members) in terms of geographical area, language, and the degree to which they have been studied. -- JRD

399 Gandhi, M. K. *Linguistic Provinces*. Ahmedabad: Navajivan Publishing House, 1954. 15 pp.

*Contents*: Editor's note (Bharatan Kumarappa).--The Andhras.--Linguistic basis.--Andhra and Pakistan.--No need for delay.--Linguistic redistribution.--No boundary commission.--Provincialism.--The unity of India.

These are M. K. Gandhi's views on the redistribution of the provinces of India on a linguistic basis when this problem was under consideration by the government. In brief, Gandhi feels cultural growth is dependent upon one's own language and that educational instruction should be in the mother tongue. -- JRD

400 Grierson, Sir George Abraham. *Linguistic Survey of India*. Calcutta: Superintendent of Government Printing, 1903-1928. 11 volumes. [Descriptive text, language specimens, maps.]

*Bibliographies*.

*Volumes*: I: Introductory. II: Mōn-Khmēr and Tai Families. III: (1) Tibeto-Burman Languages of Tibet and North Assam; (2) Bodo, Nāgā, and Kachin Groups of the Tibeto-Burman Languages; (3) Kuki-Chin and Burma Groups of the Tibeto-Burman Languages. IV: Muṇḍā and Dravidian Languages. V: Indo-Aryan Languages, Eastern Group: (1) Bengali and Assamese; (2) Bihārī and Oṛiyā. VI: Indo-Aryan Languages, Mediate Group (Eastern Hindī). VII: Indo-Aryan Languages, Southern Group (Marāṭhī). VIII: Indo-Aryan Languages, North-Western Group: (1) Sindhī and Lahndā; (2) Dardic, or Piśācha, Languages (including Kāshmīrī). IX: Indo-Aryan Languages, Central Group: (1) Western Hindī and Pañjābī; (2) Rājasthānī and Gujarātī; (3) Bhīl Languages, Khāndēśī, etc.; (4) Pahāṛī Languages. X: Eranian Family. XI: "Gipsy" Languages.

This is the only available comprehensive survey of the languages of the former Indian Empire. It is primarily a collection of text specimens, partly in native script, covering 179 languages and 544 dialects. Presents detailed general, historical, linguistic, statistical, and bibliographical information on many of the treated languages and dialects. The relatively few maps included show the geographical distribution of the languages and dialects (without isoglosses). -- AP

401 Hall, Robert A., Jr. "Colonial Policy and Neo-Melanesian". *Anthropological Linguistics* 1:3.22-27, 1959.

402 -----. *Melanesian Pidgin English: Grammar, Texts, Vocabulary*. Baltimore: Linguistic Society of America, 1943. (Special Publications of the Linguistic Society of America.) 159 pp.

*Bibliography*: p. 158.

Abridged contents: Table of contents: Introduction.--Grammar.--Texts.--Vocabulary.

The introduction briefly describes the speech community of Melanesian Pidgin and problems of language contact. -- KL

403 Harrison, Selig S. India: The Most Dangerous Decades. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1960. 350 pp.

The language problem in India is woven into the general theme of the book -- the analysis of recent political developments in India. The regional languages, the legacy of English, the question of what the languages for education and leadership should be, and the Hindi controversy are some examples of language situations which the author deals with. -- JRD

404 Hingorani, D. K. "The Role of Language in the Development of National Consciousness in India". PMLA 72:2.32-37, 1957.

The complicated linguistic situation in India is presented. -- JRD

405 India, Commission for Linguistic Minorities. Report, 1960-61. Delhi, 1962. v, 218 pp.

406 India, Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. [Second] Report. Delhi: Manager of Publications, 1960. 305 pp.

See also India. Report of the Official Language Commission, 1956. [544]

407 Indian National Congress. Linguistic Provinces Committee. Report of the Linguistic Provinces Committee Appointed by the Jaipur Congress, December 1948. New Delhi, 1949. 16 pp.

408 Karve, D. D. "The Linguistic Problem in India". Berkeley: Center for South Asian Studies, University of California, 1960. [Working paper, mimeo.]

409 Kennedy, Raymond. Bibliography of Indonesian Peoples and Cultures. New Haven: Southeast Asia Studies, Yale University, 1955. 663 pp.

Abridged contents: Celebes.--Java and Madura.--Lesser Sunda Islands.--Moluccas.

In this bibliography, Dutch references are listed separately under each topic. The references are classified according to geographical areas. -- KL

410 Klieneberger, Hans. Bibliography of Oceanic Linguistics. (London Oriental Bibliographies 1.) London: Oxford University Press, 1957. xiv, 143 pp.

411 Munshi, Kanaiyalal Maneklal. Linguistic Provinces and the Future of Bombay. Bombay: National Information and Publications, 1948. 62 pp.

412 Pilley, T. "The Multi-Lingual Parliaments of Asia". Babel 8:1.19-22, 1962.

413 Rainey, William H. "New Guinea Language Problems". The Bible Translator 1:2.78-85, 1950.

The language situation in New Guinea is presented, and the translation of the Bible into various New Guinea languages is discussed. A table at the conclusion of the article lists 32 languages and the areas where they are spoken. -- JRD

See also Reinecke, John E. "Pidgin English in Hawaii: A Local Study in the Sociology of Language". [685]

414 Reinecke, John E., and Tokimasa, Aiko. "The English Dialect of Hawaii". American Speech 9:1 and 2.48-58 and 122-131, 1934.

Contents: Pidgin and dialect.--The dialect vocabulary.--The dialect accidence and syntax.--Sound substitutions, intonation, rhythm.

Discusses the partly hybrid American-English dialect continuum of the bilingual population of Hawaii, which is in some respects comparable to various English colonial dialects, Creole dialects, trade jargons, or pidgins. Some problems connected with the definitions of the terms, Creole and pidgin, are considered. Dialect variations correlating with sociocultural and geographical factors are mentioned. The status significance of "Standard American" and the role of the schools in this connection are noted. Presents examples of the linguistic peculiarities of Hawaiian English. -- AP

415 Rojo, T. A. The Language Problem in the Philippines. Manila, 1937.

416 Salisbury, R. F. "Notes on Bilingualism and Linguistic Change in New Guinea". Anthropological Linguistics 4:7.1-13, 1962.

This is a report of data on bilingualism and linguistic change collected from the Siane group of tribes in New Guinea Highlands and is presented in the following categories: introduction, situations of bilingualism, individual differences in bilingualism, and bilingualism and linguistic change.

The author is an anthropologist and the orientation to bilingualism is from the social-situational rather than the structural-linguistic viewpoint. -- JRD

417 Shafer, Robert, ed. Bibliography of Sino-Tibetan Languages. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1957. 2 vols.: xi, 211 pp., ix, 141 pp.

This is a bibliography of languages and dialects arranged alphabetically, following the classification of Sino-Tibetan languages published in Word 11.94-111, 1955. Languages are listed under their best-known names. Chinese dialects, however, are listed under Chinese. The second volume lists addenda including some new classifications in the Daic languages. -- KL

418 Shankar, K. "A Study of the Social, Environmental and Health Conditions of Some Nilgiri Tribes". Indian Journal of Social Work 19.179-187, 1958.

This is a descriptive study of the Joda, Kota, Irula and Kurumba tribes. Language information is given for each. -- JRD

419 Shorto, H. L., Jacob, Judith M., and Simmonds, E. H. S. Bibliographies of Mon-Khmer and Tai Linguistics. London: Oxford University Press, 1963. x, 87 pp.

Contents: List of abbreviations.--Bibliography of Mon-Khmer linguistics.--Bibliography of Tai linguistics.--Index.

Both bibliographies are compiled on the basis of geographical areas. There are a number of dialect studies listed, and some studies of specific cultures. -- KL

See also Sobelman, Harvey, ed. Arabic Dialect Studies: A Selected Bibliography. [329]

420 Social Process in Hawaii 24, 1960. (Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory and Sociology Club: University of Hawaii.)

This publication contains two articles dealing with the linguistic situation in Hawaii: (1) Hawaii's linguistic situation: a sociological interpretation in the new key, by Bernard J. Horman, and (2) Communication: a problem of island youth, by Andrew W. Lind. -- KL

See also Weinreich, Uriel. "Functional Aspects of Indian Bilingualism". [285]

421 Whitehorn, John. "Some Language Problems of Formosa". The Bible Translator 7:1.17-21, 1956.

The complicated language situation in Formosa is described with special attention to the mountain area where 10 tribes (Malayo-Polynesian) speak mutually unintelligible languages. Population figures are given. -- JRD

See also Windmiller, M. "Linguistic Regionalism in India". [289]

## 2.3.4 Europe and the Soviet Union

422 Auerhahn, Jan. Die sprachlichen Minderheiten in Europa [Linguistic Minorities in Europe]. Berlin, 1926.

423 Bennigsen, A., and Quelquejay, C. The Evolution of the Muslim Nationalities of the USSR and Their Linguistic Problems. Translated by G. Wheeler. Oxford: Central Asian Research Centre and St. Anthony's College, Soviet Affairs Study Group, 1961. [Originally in Cahiers du monde Russe et Sovietique 3. 1960.]

424 Broda, Rudolf. "The Revival of Nationalities in the Soviet Union". American Journal of Sociology 37: 1.82-93, 1931.

Author's abstract: " ... Literacy was practically restricted, under the czars, to the Great Russians, to dispersed Germans and Jews and to some peripheric groups (like the Poles, Balts, and Finns) which have since the time seceded from Russia. Georgians and Armenians in the Southeast are perhaps the only nationalities in the Union which can boast of continuity of an old culture, different from that of the Russians. But the party now in power has had political and other reasons for spreading literacy in the tongue of the hundred and more nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union. Cultural autonomy was granted to the more mature groups. The semi-dead culture of the Tartars, Ukrainians, etc., was thereby revived; universities spread their cultural aspirations. Georgians, Armenians, Jews, and Germans develop their cultural life in a broad way and a hundred smaller groups start on a new career of culture of their own".

The role of language is stressed in an analysis of nationality revival for each Russian republic, and a chart is presented giving the number of speakers for 27 principal nationalities (census, 1926). -- JRD

425 Catford, J. C. "The Linguistic Survey of Scotland". Orbis 6:1.105-121, 1957.

This is an account of the linguistic situation in Scotland, as well as parts of Northern Ireland, England, and the Isle of Man. Gaelic and English are described in a wide variety of dialects and variants. -- KL

426 Dauzat, Albert. L'Europe linguistique [The Linguistic Situation in Europe]. Paris: Payot, 1953. 236 pp.

Bibliographical references: passim.

Abridged contents: Introduction.--Language groups and their development: the influence of dead languages.--Indo-European languages.--

Finno-Ugric and Turkic-Tatar languages.--The limits of languages.--The linguistic situation of different states: the linguistic policy of the states.--The international languages of Europe.--The linguistic future of Europe.

The author's aim is to analyze the present linguistic scene in Europe, in relation to social, historic and geographical facts. He points out that the situation has changed greatly since the publication in 1928 of Les langues dans l'Europe nouvelle [Languages in the New Europe] by Antoine Meillet [ 436 ], which he considers still the authoritative source for theories of the formation and evolution of languages. It is considered possible to determine whether the Allies, after 1945, as in 1919, have not exaggerated the importance of the linguistic factor and neglected the value of federations in the post-war reconstruction effort. The isolation and purity of languages are said to be illusory ideas which are neither realizable nor desirable. It is the solidarity of human groups which must serve as the foundation for Europe in the future. Bilingualism and multilingualism are progressively developing and ought to be helpful in the process. There is a discussion of the international languages of Europe. The author thinks the emergence of these languages of wider communication has helped to prevent excessive linguistic diversity in Europe. -- KL

427 De Francis, John. "National and Minority Policies". Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 277.146-155, 1951.

50 nationalities have been isolated from various communist sources and are listed with their general geographical location. The Soviet government promotes the native languages and established (1950) a committee "charged with the duties of conducting multinational language research, giving aid to the various minority nationalities to create supplemental words for their written languages, and supplying new words and substitutes to the incomplete or insufficient vocabulary of the multinational languages". -- JRD

428 Dominian, L. The Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe. New York: Holt, 1917.

429 Dubner, N. C. The Language Problem in Ireland. M. A. Thesis, New York University, 1956.

430 Gad, Finn. "The Language Situation in Greenland". American Scandinavian Review 45.377-383, 1957.

The history of the language situation in Greenland is given, as well as recent language policy (toward bilingualism in Danish and Greenlandic), and situations of language use. -- JRD

431 Geiger, Bernard., et al. Peoples and Languages of the Caucasus.
The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1959. 77 pp. [Map.]

Bibliography.

This book contains data on 50 peoples of the Caucasus and their languages. The following information is included for each group: name (self-designation; English variants; Russian designations; other designations); number and location, with references to related groups outside the Caucasus; subdivisions (linguistic, tribal, religious); language (literary status, external relationships); brief indications of the traditional economy and religion.

The bulk of the material was prepared by Columbia University during a research project in the Caucasus for the Human Relations Area Files. -- JRD

432 Hajdú, Péter. The Samoyed Peoples and Languages. Bloomington:
Indiana University; The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1963.

Bibliography: pp. 89-114.

Abridged contents: The distribution, habitat, and number of the Samoyeds.--Physical anthropology of the Samoyeds.--Samoyed contacts with foreign peoples.--The characteristics of the Samoyed languages.--Research on the Samoyed languages.

The Samoyed languages are treated descriptively and a history of research in the area is given in the last two chapters of the book. The author points out that it has been more than half a century since field work was done in the area, except by Soviet linguists. -- KL

433 Krader, Lawrence. Peoples of Central Asia. Bloomington: Indiana
University; The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1963. xiv, 319 pp. [Maps.]

Bibliography: pp. 279-303.

Abridged contents: Ecology and economy.--Languages.--Formation of peoples.--History.--Religion.--Family and society.--Demography.--Cities.

The section on languages includes the following items: linguistic classification of the peoples, Altaic languages, Turks of Central Asia, the Turkic languages (mutual comprehensibility), Indo-European languages, and standardization of language and establishment of literary languages. Under the last section, the history of literary languages is discussed and the policies of the Soviet Union toward minority languages are analyzed. -- KL

434 Lotz, John. "Uralic, Altaic, and Paleo-Siberian Peoples and Languages". In: Géza Róheim, Hungarian and Vogul Mythology. Monographs of the American Ethnological Society 23. Locust Valley, New York: J. J. Augustin, 1954.

435 Matthews, W. K. Languages of the U.S.S.R. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1951. xii, 179 pp. [Diagrams, maps, statistics.]

Bibliography.

Contents: Paleoasiatic languages.--Uralian languages.--Altaic languages.--North Caucasian languages.--South Caucasian languages.--Indo-European languages.--Appendix.

This is a concise survey of the Soviet Union's language diversity, emphasizing major tongues. Minor idioms and certain languages of external origin are excluded. The languages are covered with respect to geographic distribution, numbers of speakers, general structural features, and genetic classifications. The terminology is partly idiosyncratic. -- AP

Review: George L. Trager, Language 28.155-157, 1952.

436 Meillet, Antoine. Les langues dans l'Europe nouvelle: avec un appendice de L. Tesnière sur la statistique des langues de l'Europe [Languages in the New Europe: With an Appendix by L. Tesnière on Language Statistics in Europe]. Paris: Payot, 1928. 2nd. ed. xii, 495 pp. [Tables, folding map.]

Bibliography: pp. xvii-xlii, other references passim.

Abridged contents: Introduction.--Language and race.--Language and nation.--Language and civilization.--Unification and differentiation.--Dialects.--Learned languages.--The necessity for national languages.--The linguistic situation according to regions in Europe.--Yiddish.--The use of major languages of civilization as auxiliary languages.--Efforts to create artificial languages.

The second, revised edition of this book was published after World War I. In the author's words, it is an exposition of "the linguistic situation in Europe as it exists, and not as vanities and national pretensions ... would like to think it is". Meillet's thesis is that the linguistic state has always depended on the social state. The period of social upheaval after the war brought about changes in the linguistic situation in Europe. On the one hand, there was an increased use of the major national languages. On the other hand, in Eastern Europe boundaries were changed and linguistic limits were used to trace new frontiers. These linguistic lines were often based on the speech of local peasants. This has led to greater diversity. The author shows how languages lose their unity and how common languages are created. In his opinion, the use of minor languages is a cause of weakness in states where they exist, and a major source of inconvenience to travelers. The unity of civilization requires unity of language and Meillet thinks that this unity of language will occur as Europe itself becomes more unified. -- KL

Review: Roland G. Kent, Language 4.289-291, 1928.

437 Menges, Karl H. "The South Siberian Turkic Languages, I". Central Asiatic Journal 1.107-136, 1955.

This article deals chiefly with the general characteristics of the phonology of the South-Siberian Turkic languages, but in the first section on "Habitat" the languages are listed with geographical and demographic information. -- JRD

438 Rundle, Stanley. Language as a Social and Political Factor in Europe. London: Faber and Faber, 1946. 207 pp. [Maps.]

Contents: Part I: The problem.--Babel.--Misunderstanding.--Discord.--Language and nationality.--Language the aggravator.--Part II: The present position.--Country by country towards a solution.--Let's be linguists.--Let's speak alike.--An international auxiliary language.--An artificial auxiliary language.

This work presents the language problem on the continent of Europe. It seeks to give the main facts of the linguistic situation and to discuss the effects of language difference on social and international intercourse. In the last section remedies are presented but no specific solution is recommended. -- JRD

439 Sandfeld, Kr. Linguistique balkanique [Balkan Linguistics]. Paris, 1930.

440 Weinreich, Uriel. "Yiddish and Colonial German in Eastern Europe: The Differential Impact of Slavic". In: American Contributions to the Fourth International Congress of Slavicists (The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1958) pp. 369-419. [Abstract in Russian.]

Bibliography: pp. 413-419.

This study discusses the Slavic influence on colonial German and Yiddish in the East European diaspora, with details of this influence on phonology, grammar and vocabulary. Folkloristic and ethnographic parallels are given. There was, for example, greater influence on Yiddish music than on German, in part owing to the favorable attitudes of the Khasidic masters toward the music of the peasants. Material borrowed from Slavic sources was favorably reevaluated as religious lyricism. The degree of geographic diffusion of Yiddish and German is discussed. The author considers that German acquired only a lexical veneer but Yiddish was transformed by the "constructive force" of Slavic influence. The factors that contributed to the greater receptivity of Yiddish are said to be the occupational structure of Jewish society, the role of Slavic-speaking Jews, social conditions of contact with the Slavs. Because of this greater receptivity to things Slavic, "the Jews of the Slavic countries reached a level of self-knowledge and artistic representation which the German diaspora was prevented from achieving by its literal orientation upon its homeland". -- KL

441 Wurm, Stefan. Turkic Peoples of the USSR. London: Central Asian Research Center, 1954.

# 3. LANGUAGE STANDARDIZATION

## 3.1 General Studies and Comparisons

The publications in this section focus on general patterns of language standardization -- similarities among the sociolinguistic attributes and processes characterizing different standard languages. Related aspects of the development of national languages, language policies, language planning, and language conflicts, are also covered.

442 Berry, J. "The Making of Alphabets". In: Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Linguists (Oslo: Oslo University Press, 1958) pp. 752-764.

References.

Contents: The scientific principles.--The social situation.--The symbols.--Conclusions.

This is a systematic discussion of rational principles applicable to the design of new alphabets and to orthographic problems in general. [The "Discussion" of this paper includes a comment on Chinese script reform by M. A. K. Halliday on pp. 764-767 of the Proceedings.] -- AP

443 Bloomfield, Leonard. "Literate and Illiterate Speech". American Speech 2:10.432-439, 1927.

This is a critical analysis of such popular notions as "correct" and "good", or "careless" and "bad" speech. The linguist's definition of "bad" language--standard speech containing dialect forms--is considered. Outlines stages in the evolution of standard languages, emphasizing the acceptance of written literary languages as primary models of correctness. Against this background, the article examines the case of Menomini, an unwritten language without dialectal differences which, nevertheless, has usage levels that are rated either "good" or "bad" by its speakers. The author suggestes that the dichotomy, standard language vs. dialect, may be a universally occurring secondary factor "superadded" to a general pattern of human behavior in which some persons always serve as superior models of conduct and of speech. -- AP

444 Bulaxovs'kyj, L. A. "Vynyknennja i rozvytok literaturnyx mov [Origin and Development of Literary Languages]". Naukovi zapysky 1.91-115, 1941 [first installment].--2-3.113-154, 1946 [second installment].--Movoznavstvo 4-5.116-173, 1947 [final installment].

This is an attempt to compare various processes in the development of standard languages. Includes generalizations concerning the properties attributable to standard languages. Discusses a number of examples, chiefly from Slavic, Romance, and Germanic languages. -- AP

See also Carr, Denzel. "Some Problems Arising from Linguistic Eleutheromania". [501]

See also Carroll, John B. The Study of Language: A Study of Linguistics and Related Disciplines in America. [4]

445 Ferguson, Charles A. "Diglossia". Word 15:2.325-340, 1959.

This study seeks to examine one particular kind of language standardization, 'diglossia', where two varieties of a language--H ('high') and L ('low')--exist side by side throughout the community, with each having a definite role to play. Four defining languages are selected to characterize 'diglossia' (Arabic, Modern Greek, Swiss German, Haitian Creole), and conventions governing the use of H and L varieties of these languages are given.

The author makes the following generalization about diglossia.

1. Function: specialized for H and L.
2. Prestige: H is superior to L.
3. Literary heritage: found in H.
4. Acquisition: informal sources for L, formal for H.
5. Standardization: exists to a great degree for H, almost non-existent for L.
6. Diglossia typically persists several centuries at least and may last well over a thousand years.
7. Grammar: L is simpler; H has grammatical categories not present in L.
8. Lexicon: the bulk of the vocabulary of H and L is shared, H includes technical terms and learned expressions without L equivalents; L includes popular expressions, names of homely objects and those of localized distribution without H equivalents. "But a striking feature of diglossia is the existence of many paired items, one H one L ..."
9. Phonology: the sound systems of H and L constitute a single phonological structure of which the L phonology is the basic system and the divergent features of H phonology are either a subsytem or a parasystem.

On the basis of these generalizations, diglossia is defined as "a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard or regional standards), there is a very divergent, highly codified (often grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle of a large and respected body of written literature, either of an earlier period or in another speech community, which is learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes but is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation". -- JRD

446 -----. "The Language Factor in National Development". Anthropological Linguistics 4:1.23-27, 1962. [Reprinted in: Frank A. Rice, ed., Study of the Role [120], pp. 8-14.]

The author presents a first approximation to two scales for use in measuring language "development", which might correlate usefully with non-linguistic measures of national development. The scales "represent a modification of the viewpoint of Heinz Kloss". [460]

The first scale involves the degree of use of written language, as follows: W0: not used for normal written purposes; W1: used for normal written purposes; W2: original research in physical sciences regularly published.

The other scale refers to the nature and extent of standardization and is more complicated.

The importance of considering the nation as the locus of linguistic behavior for general sociolinguistic descriptions is suggested, distinguishing features of "major" and "minor" languages are given, and three indicators of national language dominance are discussed. -- JRD

447 -----. "Problems of Teaching Languages with Diglossia". Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 15.165-172, 1962.

The author specifies that the teaching approach under discussion is the audio-lingual one. There are four major problems to be considered: (1) learning two languages in one, (2) dialect problems, (3) intermediate forms of language, and (4) suggested experimental programs. In the first case, both forms of the language must be taught and questions of emphasis, order of study and maintenance of skill need to be solved. Secondly, where there is a choice of dialects, the purpose of the speaker is a deciding factor. Third, more work on the use of intermediate varieties is needed, as well as cooperation on the part of linguists, language teachers, and psychologists. Fourth, several experimental designs are suggested for teaching both H ('high') and L ('low') varieties. The author concludes with a suggestion that experiments be designed to clarify psycholinguistic problems of teaching mixed varieties. -- KL

See also Garvin, Paul L., and Mathiot, Madeleine. "The Urbanization of the Guaraní Language--A Problem in Language and Culture". [525]

448 Guxman, M. M., ed. Voprosy formirovanija i razvitija nacional'nyx jazykov [Problems of the Formation and Development of National Languages]. Moscow, 1960. 308 pp. [Cited as Voprosy.]

Abridged contents: Introduction.--Interrelations between written literary and colloquial folk varieties of a language.--The standardization process and the formation of a single common national literary norm.--Conclusion.

The first part of this book is concerned with problems of diglossia. The second part is concerned with the factors involved in the standardization of specific languages. In his conclusion, the editor discusses certain common features in the formation and development of national languages. -- KL

449 -----. "Zaključenie: nekotorye obščie zakonomernosti formirovanija i razvitija nacional'nyx jazykov [Conclusions: Some General Regularities in the Formation and Development of National Languages]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy, pp. 295-307.

The author considers that a national language is characterized by qualitative changes in the relationships of its different types and in the functional character of each of these types. This is a question of the literary language and the different socio-cultural circumstances of its early existence and subsequent development. The main link in national language formation is the process of establishing a new type of literary language. Certain features in this process are described: codification of a system of norms (conscious normalization is considered essential), the influence of literature, and the influence of historical processes on the direction of normalization. Aspects of diglossia are discussed, such as the base of the literary language and the nature of its connection with the dialect. -- KL

450 Hall, Robert A., Jr. Linguistics and Your Language. New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1950. 265 pp.

Contents: Things we worry about.--How language is built.--Language in the world around us.--What we can do about language.

This book is a second, revised edition of an earlier volume titled Leave Your Language Alone. The author advocates actual usage rather than normative standards as the criterion of acceptable speech. In Chapter 2 of the present volume, he discusses the question of "right" versus "wrong" speech. -- KL

451 Halle, Morris, ed. Preprints of Papers for the Ninth International Congress of Linguists. [Mimeo.]

Abridged contents: At home and outside: a sociolinguistic study, by S. K. Chatterji [abstract].--Toward a standard phonology for the Bahasa Indonesia, by T. W. Kamil [abstract].--The standardization of writing, by Punya Sloka Ray [abstract].--Writing, speech and society: some changing interrelationships, by A. F. Sjoberg [abstract].--Practical linguistics: the theory of language planning, by V. Tauli [abstract].--Language reforms in Japan, 1945-1959, by J. Young [abstract].--Interrelation between regional and social dialects, by Hans Kurath.--Some aspects of bilingualism among cultured people in Catalonia, by A. M. Badia-Margarit.--Sociolinguistic varation and language change, by W. Bright and A. K. Ramanujan.--Hindi-Punjabi code-switching in Delhi: a study in sociolinguistics, by John J. Gumperz.

The papers cited are concerned primarily with sociolinguistics. In particular, they deal with various aspects of language standardization and multilingualism. -- KL

452 Harrison, Selig S. The Most Dangerous Decades: An Introduction to the Comparative Study of Language Policy in Multi-Lingual States. Columbia University, Language and Communication Research Center, 1957. 102 pp. [Mimeo.]

Bibliographies on selected areas: Language and nationalism since 1920, by Karl W. Deutsch.--Language as a political issue, by Hans Kohn.--Soviet language policy, by Henry Kucera.--Soviet and selected western works bearing on language and nationality policies, by George P. Springer.--The language question in pre-revolutionary Russia, by Richard Pipes.--Problems of language policy in Switzerland, by Uriel Weinreich.--Language policy problems in the Philippines, by Harold Conklin.--Sub-Saharan Africa, by Joseph H. Greenberg. Pp. 37-102.

Contents: Introduction.--Multi-lingual nationalism?--The most dangerous decades.--Behind the banner of language.--Linguistic revolution: the mother tongue.--The national language.--Peace, freedom and national unity.--Appendix A: Note on the study of language policy.--Appendix B: Interviews.--Notes.--Appendix C: Bibliographies.

This is an attempt to clarify major and characteristic language problems throughout the world across a wide range of local situations, and to examine the relationship between language problems and other aspects of social and political life. The information is based on interviews with political scientists, anthropologists and linguists. -- KL

453 Haugen, Einar. "Schizoglossia and the Linguistic Norm". Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 15.63-69, 1962.

Schizoglossia is described as the conflict between dialect usage and the linguistic norm in the individual speaker. The prevailing attitude of linguists today, as opposed to the attitude of Dr. Johnson in the 18th century, is that it is harmful to try to eliminate schizoglossia. The author thinks the case of linguistic relativism has been overstated and that there is no warrant for the wholesale condemnation of normative grammar. 'Correctness' is said to be a significant element in what we think of as civilized behavior. The need for uniformity of code is constant wherever rapid, unhindered communication is necessary. The scientific position is to admit that a problem exists and needs to be studied in terms of social goals. Normalization is a remedy and linguists can make a contribution by seeing that it is a good one. -- KL

See also Haugen, Einar. Language Planning: The Case of Modern Norwegian. Bibliography. [535]

See also Haugen, Einar. "Planning for a Standard Language in Modern Norway". [536]

454 Havránek, B. "Influence de la fonction de la langue littéraire [The Influence of the Function of Literary Language]". Travaux du Cercle linguistique de Prague 1.106-120, 1929.

455 -----. "Zum Problem der Norm in der heutigen Sprachwissenschaft und Sprachkultur [On the Problem of Norm in Contemporary Linguistics and Cultivation of Language]". In: Proceedings of the 4th International Congress of Linguists (Copenhagen, 1936) pp. 151-157.

See also Havránek, B. "The Functional Differentiation of the Standard Language". [537]

456 Havránek, B., Jakobson, R., Mathesius, V., Mukařovský, J., and Trnka, B. "Úvodem [By Way of Introduction]". Slovo a slovesnost 1.1-7, 1935.

This is the introductory article in the first issue of the journal Slovo a slovesnost. The authors discuss the problems of standard language and good language, which are to be the main concern of the publication. -- KL

457 Havránek, B., and Mukařovský, Jan, eds. Čtení o jazyce a poesii [Readings on Language and Poetry]. Prague, 1942.

Contents: Řeč a sloh [Speech and style], by Vilém Mathesius.--O jazykové správnosti [Correctness in language], by František Travníček.--Psaný jazyk a pravopis [Written language and orthography], by Josef Vachek.--Literární historie: její problémy a úkoly [Literary history: its problems and objectives], by Felix Vodička.--Drama jako básnické dílo [The drama as a work of poetry], by Jiří Veltruský.

This is a collection of essays which includes statements on the subject of style and standard language. -- KL

See also Havránek, B., and Weingart, Miloš, eds. Spisovná čeština a jazyková kultura [Standard Czech and the Cultivation of Good Language]. [538]

458 Henzen, Walter. Schriftsprache und Mundarten [Standard Language and Dialects]. Zurich and Leipzig, 1938.

459 Kloeke, G. G. "Beschaafdentaal [Standardized Language]". Tijdschrift voor nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde 69.299-313, 1952.

460 Kloss, Heinz. Die Entwicklung neuer germanischer Kultursprachen von 1800 bis 1950 [The Evolution of New Germanic Languages of Civilization: 1800-1950]. Munich: Pohl & Co., 1952. 254 pp. (Schriftenreihe des Goethe-Instituts.)

Bibliographical references: passim.

Abridged contents: Linguistic innovation and nationalism.--The linguistic and the sociological concept of language: language and dialect. Stages in an idiom's evolution toward a language of civilization. Creole languages. Preliminary characterization of the degree of evolution of individual Germanic languages.--The development of new written languages from 1800 to 1950: newly developing full-scale languages. Semi-languages. Dialects and varieties of written languages. Languages outside the current of history. A glimpse at the older, developed full-scale languages.--Summary of the historical evolution.--What is the linguistic significance of the term "Germanic"?--Addresses of language academies pertinent to new languages of civilization.

This is an attempt to characterize the development of certain Germanic idioms within a tentative framework of sociolinguistic evolution stages culminating in fully formed languages of civilization [standard languages]. The discussion concentrates on the newer idioms, i.e., those which have received a measure of social recognition since 1800. The book covers nine "full-scale" languages such as Yiddish, Afrikaans, Landsmål, Riksmål, and Beach-la-mar, three "semi-languages" including Pennsylvania German, a number of dialects and language varieties such as Swiss German, American English, and Flemish, as well as certain marginal languages. The sociolinguistic evolution scale proposed by the author (pp. 24-31) is based essentially on the number and categories of written uses of a given language, i.e., its employment in various literary genres, in journalism, etc. Within this scale, utility prose (Zweckschrifttum, i.e., general non-fiction, scholarly and scientific writing) is rated higher than literary prose and poetry. A language is considered fully developed in a sociolinguistic sense when it is used for the publication of original, highly diversified research, and in various official, economic, and journalistic activities. Some possible future approaches to these problems are considered. -- AP

Review: Werner Winter, Language 29.195-197, 1953.

461 Koppelmann, H. L. Nation, Sprache und Nationalismus [Nation, Language and Nationalism].

462 Krejčí, Karel. Jazyk ve vývoji společnosti. Studie ze sociologie spisovného jazyka [Language in Social Evolution. Studies in the Sociology of the Literary Language]. Prague, 1941.

463 Lockwood, W. B. "Language and the Rise of Nations". Science and Society 18:3.245-252, 1954.

The basic question concerns the use of a literary language that is no longer spoken by the general population. The cases of Egyptian, Latin, Greek, English in India, and Arabic are discussed and support the generalization that ruling classes set up a classical tradition, including a literary language that in turn is opposed by those who threaten the ruling class. Thus, Latin was challenged only after the mercantile class challenged the feudal rulers. -- JRD

464 Messing, Gordon M. "Structuralism and Literary Tradition". Language 27:1.1-12, 1951.

The author considers the method of structural linguistics not applicable in the same degree to the languages of "culturally retrograde" and "culturally advanced" peoples. The latter have a "culture language", with a literary tradition in written form. The written tradition may directly influence the structure and style of a language. The author states that in a culture community, it is the bearers of the literary tradition whose practice sets the standard. Disregard of this principle will result in a biased description. -- KL

465 Mukařovský, Jan. "Standard Language and Poetic Language". In: Paul L. Garvin, A Prague School Reader on Esthetics, Literary Structure, and Style (Washington: Georgetown University, 1964) pp. 17-30. (Translated from Bohuslav Havránek and Miloš Weingart, eds., Spisovná čeština a jazyková kultura [Standard Czech and the Cultivation of Good Language] Prague, 1932. Pp. 123-149.)

The author describes the functional relationship between poetic language and the standard from the vantage point of poetic language. Poetic language is not considered a brand of the standard; its separate function is to place the act of speech in the foreground. Its devices consist in the consistency and systematic character of foregrounding (aktualisace). It is the mutual relationships of both foregrounded and unforegrounded components that constitute poetic structure. -- KL

466 Ornstein, Jacob. "Contemporary Patterns of Language Planning". Proceedings of the Washington Linguistics Club 1:1.7-10, 1963.

This is a survey of language engineering after World War I. Language engineering, or planning, needs to be studied on the national level by both linguists and social scientists. Recent case studies of successful and unsuccessful programs should be included in such a study. -- KL

467 Pauliny, Eugen. "O funkčnom rozvrstvení spisovného jazyka [On the Functional Stratification of the Standard Language]". Slovo a slovesnost 16.17-24, 1955.

468 Pike, Kenneth L. Phonemics: A Technique for Reducing Languages to Writing. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1947. xx, 254 pp.

In Chapter 16 on "The Formation of Practical Alphabets", the author presents a number of guidelines for the design of alphabets "in such a way as to obtain an acceptable balance between phonemic principles and general sociological situations". -- AP

469 Ray, Punya Sloka. "Formal Procedures of Standardization". Anthropological Linguistics 4:3.16-41, 1962.

Standardization as spoken of in relation to linguistic phenomena is to be understood in terms of three necessary components: efficiency, rationality, and commonalty. Six questions are given in which any problem of choice in regard to standardization can be stated. The following key concepts of standardization are defined: linearity, systematicity, contrastive distinctiveness, transitional probability, and versatility.

Other topics covered concern the direction of writing, design of script, expansion of script, the writing code, the type of spelling, the type of punctuation, the type of syntax, the expansion of vocabulary, and epistemology. A section is devoted to the social aspects of standardization, including statements on drift and consensus. In the last instance some examples of applied analysis are given. -- JRD

470 -----. Language Standardization: Studies in Prescriptive Linguistics. The Hague: Mouton and Company, 1963. 159 pp.

Bibliography: pp. 154-159.

Abridged contents: Introduction.--Linguistic efficiency.--Linguistic rationality.--Linguistic commonalty.--Linguistic policy.--Sundry problems.--What is wrong with the Roman Numerals.--Romanization in India.--Comparative description and evaluation of writing systems.--The value of a language.--The formation of prose.

The initial five chapters are concerned with questions of language standardization. Here standardization is defined in terms of three components: efficiency, the "maximal adaptation to a specified range of expense of human resources", rationality, the "maximal correspondence to such objectively valid knowledge as is locally and contemporarily available", and commonalty, "maximal adoption as token of a unified life of language use". The second part applies this theory to some very specific problems such as writing semivowels in a Romanized Bengali. The last chapters are concerned with the value of a language and the formation of prose. In the first instance, a method is explored for assessing superiority or inferiority of particular languages in relationship to one another without connection to non-linguistic activities. The discussion of prose is concerned with everyday conversation and advanced scientific discussion. -- KL

471 -----. "Language Standardization". In: Frank A. Rice, ed., Study of the Role [120], pp. 91-104.

Contents: Questions of efficiency.--Questions of uniformity.--Questions of policy.

Purpose: To discuss "questions of efficiency and uniformity of linguistic practices, as well as questions of policy in furthering standardization, especially insofar as it can be a deliberate and conscious operation". The emphasis of the discussion is on lexical items. -- JRD

See also Šerech, Yuri. "Toward a Historical Dialectology: Its Delimitation of the History of a Literary Language". [128]

472 Sommerfelt, Alf. "Conditions de la formation d'une langue commune [Conditions for the Formation of a Standard Language]". In: Alf Sommerfelt, D. and S. Aspects of Language [29], pp. 52-58. [Reprinted from Actes du Quatrième Congrès International de Linguistes 1938.]

A standard language occurs where there is a state or group of states. It is the creation of dominant political and social groups. In addition to other types of formation, a standard language can come from a fusion of a spoken and written language. The author gives a brief history of Riksmål in Norway. Once a standard language has taken root in a class, it has a tendency to spread. This can be seen most clearly in cases where the standard is a totally different language from the vernacular, as in Ireland and Brittany. -- KL

473 Stieber, Z., ed. Z dziejów powstawania języków narodowych i literackich [On the History of the Rise of National and Literary Languages]. Warsaw, 1956.

474 Urbanization and Standard Language. Anthropological Linguistics 1:3, 1959.

Contents: Standard German, W. F. Twaddell.--Planning for a standard language in modern Norway, Einar Haugen.--Colonial policy and Neo-Melanesian, Robert A. Hall, Jr.--The standard language problem--concepts and methods, Paul L. Garvin.--Discussion of the symposium papers, Margaret Mead.--Intelligibility and inter-ethnic attitudes, Hans Wolff.

This volume contains a symposium presented at the 1958 meetings of the American Anthropological Association.

475 Woolner, A. C. Languages in History and Politics. New York: Oxford University Press, 1938. 167 pp.

Contents: Introduction.--Definitions.--Languages at the dawn of history.--The times of Darius the Great and the Buddha.--Ancient Greek.--Ancient Italy.--Expansion of Latin outside Italy.--Expansion of Arabic.

The author is interested in the factors that cause the rise, fall, and spread of languages in terms of their external or non-linguistic history. Nationalism and other political factors are dealt with. -- JRD

476 Žirmunskij, V. Nacional'nyj jazyk i social'nyje dialekty [National Language and Social Dialects]. Leningrad, 1936.

## 3.2 Language Standardization: Case Studies

477 Agard, Frederick B. "Present-day Judaeo-Spanish in the United States". Hispania 33.203-210, 1950.

Contents: Phonology.--Morphology.--Vocabulary.--Orthography.--Sample texts.

According to the author, there has been a tendency toward the development of a modern standard Judaeo-Spanish for purposes of communication by Sephardics. Most of this article is devoted to an analysis of the Judaeo-Spanish of two present-day Sephardic speech communities in the United States. -- JRD

478 Ahmad, Zainul A. National Language for India: A Symposium. Allahabad: Kitabistan, 1941. 299 pp.

The book is a summary of views on the Hindi-Urdu controversy. The national language problem is discussed by Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Abdul Haq, Purushottamdas Tandon, Zakir Husain, Kaka Kalelkar, Sulaiman Nadvi, Sampurnanand, Tara Chand, Asaf Ali, K. M. Munshi, Amaranatha Jha, C. Rajagopalachari, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Ghulam-us-Saiyidain, Sumittranandan Pant, Mohammad Din Taseer, Bashir Ahmad, Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Dhirendra Varma, Humayun Kabir, and Bhagwan Das. -- JRD

479 Akhmanova, Olga. "Sociolinguistic Variation in Modern English". Current Anthropology 2.269, 1961.

According to the author, the scholar has difficulty not only translating what he intends to say in a foreign tongue, but also in expressing various nuances in the second language. The author suspects that, in English, the confusion as to what is "proper" English is because what are termed class-indicators are actually indicators of style. She speaks thus for the standardization of English usage as a major concern of modern linguistics. -- JRD

480 Alexandre, P. "Sur les possibilités expressives des langues africaines en matière de terminologie politique [The African Languages' Possibilities of Expression in the Terminology of Politics]". Afrique et Asie 56.13-28, 1961.

See also Alisjahbana, S. Takdir. "Developing a National Language in Indonesia". [648]

481 Alisjahbana, S. Takdir. Indonesian Language and Literature: Two Essays. Cultural Report Series No. 11. New Haven: Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, 1962. 40 pp.

Contents: 1. The Modernization of the Indonesian Language in Practice.-- 2. The Development of the Indonesian Language and Literature. [Le développement de la langue et de la littérature Indonésiennes", Cahiers d'histoire mondiale 2:3.682-703, 1955.]

The first essay describes the development of the Indonesian national language -- Bahasa Indonesia -- as an example of 'language engineering', made possible by the defeat of the Dutch by the Japanese in 1942 and the establishment of the Komisi Bahasa Indonesia (Committee for the Indonesian Language). The latter was set up to cope with critical problems of terminology, etc., arising from the prohibition of Dutch in all phases of national life. The second essay describes the history of the national language from the early rise of Malay as a lingua franca to its emergence as the symbol of national unity and the national language of Indonesia. The first literature in the national language resulted from the efforts of the group Sumatranenbond (1917-30). Modern literature is said to reflect social change and its problems are the problems of modern times. -- KL

See also Alisjahbana, S. Takdir. "The Indonesian Language -- By-Product of Nationalism". [152]

482 Alisova, T. B. "Osobennosti stanovlenija norm ital'janskogo pis'menno-literaturnogo jazyka v XVI b. [Peculiarities in the Formation of Norms of the Italian Language in the 16th Century]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 177-203.

This article discusses the establishment of standards for the Italian language and the crucial debates of the 16th century. Until the 15th century, Latin was the only officially recognized language for scientific and artistic purposes. The growth of trade and commerce between the cities of Italy led to the promotion of the dialect of Florence, the most important economic, financial, and cultural center. The dispute of the Tuscans and anti-Tuscans over the use of the Florentine dialect or the lingua cortegiana [court language] is discussed in detail. The remainder of the article is concerned with the efforts of Bembo and others to bring about standardization and the specific norms that were introduced. -- KL

483 All-India Language Conference. Modern India Rejects Hindi. Report of the All-India Language Conference, Calcutta, 1958. Calcutta: Association for the Advancement of the National Languages of India, 1958. 150 pp.

484 Al-Toma, Salih Jawad. The Teaching of Classical Arabic to Speakers of the Colloquial in Iraq: A Study of the Problem of Linguistic Duality and Its Impact on Language Education. Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1957. [Tables.]

Bibliography: pp. 284-300, other references passim.

Abridged contents: Abstract.--Introduction.--The difference between classical and colloquial Arabic.--Phonological, morphological and syntactical comparison.--Vocabulary.--The aims of teaching the Arabic language.--The attitudes of the teacher toward the colloquial and the teaching of classical Arabic.--Conclusions and implications.

The dissertation is intended as a systematic study of the linguistic duality of Arabic in Iraq, with a specific analysis of differences between classical and colloquial, their influence on the teaching of Arabic, and the possibility of reform. The desire to wipe out the high rate of illiteracy has created a new role for language, but language education faces many problems. Before the problems of diglossia can be solved, linguistic differences should be determined through the application of descriptive methods.

Chapter 5 discusses the present aims and methods of teaching Arabic. There is no clear notion among educators and teachers of the primary objective of language education. An 'ideal' language is taught in the schools. Reading is mechanical rather than meaningful, and the phonetic is emphasized at the expense of the semantic. This is considered the result of Islam and nationalism. Islam gives rise to a belief that Arabic is a perfect, unchanging medium. Nationalism considers classical Arabic a unifying force. The author states that linguistic reality must be taken into account and the colloquial variety must be included in the program. Chapter 6 discusses findings obtained by means of a questionnaire. -- KL

485 Auty, R. "The Evolution of Literary Slovak". Transactions of the Philological Society. Pp. 143-160, 1953.

Describes the historical progress of Slovak toward employment as a standard language replacing the Slovaks' traditional media of supradialectal communication (Czech, Hungarian, German, and Latin).

The following key phases are discussed: (1) Publication in the 1750's and 1760's of religious literature in Eastern Slovak and, at Trnava, in a modified form of Czech with elements from South-Western Slovak. (2) Consolidation of the Trnava tradition (modified Czech) by Anton Bernolák (1762-1813) who attempted to create an independent literary Slovak referred to as bernoláčina. While Bernolák's language was popular among Catholics, Slovak Protestants remained loyal to Czech. (3) Experiments, around 1830, aiming at a fusion of Czech and Slovak. (4) The crucial contribution of L'udevít Štúr, the "founder of modern

Slovak", who during the years 1842-1843 worked out a new form of literary Slovak based on Central Slovak dialects, responding to national as well as functional requirements. Because of its lack of local associations, Štúr's Slovak -- the so-called štúrovčina -- was swiftly accepted. (5) Final codification of Štúr's Slovak in 1851, by M. M. Hodža and Martin Hattala. During the subsequent 100 years, the innovations were mainly lexical, catering to modern requirements. (6) Use of Slovak for official purposes, sanctioned by an interpretation of the Czechoslovak constitution of 1918. Thereafter, the political situation fostered the dominant influence of Czech, accompanied by proposals for a rapprochement between Czech and Slovak, which in turn led to the Slovak community's reactions against Czech. (7) Since 1945, recognition of Slovak and Czech as two independent entities.

The author concludes that standard Slovak is not yet completely stable because of the lack of an adequate normative grammar and dictionary, the inadequacy of Bratislava as a stabilizing center, the slow growth of a literary tradition, and the perpetuation of Czech dominance. -- AP

486 Avineri, Y. Kibuše haivrit bedorenu [The Achievement of Hebrew in Our Time]. Merhaviah, 1946.

487 Bachi, R. "A Statistical Analysis of the Revival of Hebrew in Israel". Scripta Hierosolymitana 3.178-247, 1956.

488 Barakana, G. "L'unification des langues au Ruanda-Urundi [Unification of the Languages of Ruanda-Urundi]". Civilizations 2:1.67-78, 1952.

489 Baskakov, N. A. "Razvitie jazykov i pismennosti narodov SSSR (na materiale Tjurkskix jazykov) [The Development of Languages and Writing Systems of the Peoples of the USSR (with Special Reference to Turkic Languages)]". Voprosy jazykoznanija 3.19-44, 1952. [See also 490.]

Describes the development of Turkic languages after the revolution as an example of the development of languages and writing systems among the peoples of the USSR. Among the Turkic-speaking peoples, two stages are said to be significant: (a) the period of formation into a folk society (14th-19th centuries), and (b) the birth of nations and national languages (from the second half of the 19th century to 1917). The October revolution is said to have initiated a new stage, facilitating the development of new literary languages and writing systems. Problems of diglossia and normalization are considered: a dialect base is favored for the national literary language; normalization must eliminate old class features. However, it is considered that borrowings from Russian may be kept because of the role Russian plays as a language of wider communication, although other borrowings should be eliminated. The Russian alphabet is advocated. -- KL

490 Baskakov, N. A. The Turkic Languages of Central Asia: Problems of Planned Culture Contact. Oxford, 1955. (English translation of article in Voprosy jazykoznanija 3.19-44, 1952.) [489]

491 Baugh, Albert C. A History of the English Language. New York: Appleton-Century, 1957. 509 pp.

Contents: English present and future.--The Indo-European family of languages.--Old English.--Foreign influences on Old English.--Norman Conquest and the subjection of English, 1066-1200.--Re-establishment of English, 1200-1500.--Middle English.--The Renaissance, 1500-1650.--Appeal to authority, 1650-1800.--Nineteenth century and after.--The English language in America.--Appendix I and II.

Relevant social factors in the history of the development of the English language are presented in individual chapters, with some information on social usage. -- JRD

492 Belkin, V. M. "Problema literaturnogo jazyka i dialekta v arabskix stranax [The Problem of Literary Language and Dialect in Arab Countries]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 158-174.

The article discusses problems arising from the diglossia relationship between Classical Arabic and the major dialects in Arabic-speaking countries. The first part presents a history of the development of the Arabic literary language, with particular emphasis on the influence of the Muslim religion and the political conquests of the Arabs. The second part considers the development of the five major dialects (Arabian, Syrian, Iraqi, Egyptian, and Maghribi), as the result of geographical isolation, a low cultural level, and illiteracy. The third part considers the need for eliminating the gap between the national language and the dialects, either by widespread introduction of the literary language or by converting one of the dialects into a national language. The problem is considered closely connected with changing social and economic factors. -- KL

493 Berg, C. C. De problematiek van het Bahasa-Indonesia experiment [Problems of the Bahasa-Indonesia Experiment] (Speech given 23 April 1951 in the hall of the University of Amsterdam). Groningen, Djakarta: J. B. Wolters, 1951. 36 pp.

See also Bermson, Isaac B. "Jewish Education in Palestine". [166]

494 Blanc, Haim. "The Growth of Israeli Hebrew". Middle Eastern Affairs 5.385-392, 1954.

Describes the development of Israeli Hebrew as the native language of hundreds of thousands, and the main language of thousands more. There are three essential components in this development: (1) the basic grammar and vocabulary of Old-Testament and post-Biblical literature, and the efforts of teachers and educators to impart these and make new forms conform to them, (2) the unconscious linguistic activity of the speakers and the new forms created by them without regard for the classic, and (3) the non-Hebrew influence of veteran settlers and new immigrants alike. The writing system accounts for many deviations from classic norms, and this results in fluidity. There is some evidence of internal grammatical development. The Hebrew Language Council has been successful in introducing technical terms, but unsuccessful in its attempts at normalization. There is growing reaction against the purists since the radio talks of H. Rozen in 1951. Rozen is a classicist who is well-versed in modern linguistic methods, and his talks contained a description of Israeli Hebrew as it is spoken today. -- KL

495 Blanc, Haim. "Hebrew in Israel: Trends and Problems". The Middle East Journal 11.397-409, 1957.

This is a survey of the linguistic position of Hebrew in Israel and the means it has of introducing new forms. It is not possible to participate widely in the life of the country without Hebrew, but for many activities English is necessary. Hebrew is exposed to contact with other languages as well. Native spoken usage is recent. Some areas of activity are dominated by speakers of other languages and the Hebrew terms for these activities may be faulty or missing. In language-conscious circles, it is not educated native usage but educated non-native usage which holds the highest prestige and social status. The principle dialect is Ashkenazoid Israeli or General Israeli. A brief linguistic description of this dialect is given. -- KL

496 -----. "Style Variations in Spoken Arabic: A Sample of Interdialectal Educated Conversation". In: Charles A. Ferguson, ed., Contributions to Arabic Linguistics [519], pp. 79-156.

Contents: Introductory.--The present text.--The notation.--The language of the text.--Phonetics and phonemics.--Morphology.--Syntax.--Lexicon.--Text.--Translation.--Notes.

Presents and discusses a text illustrating certain modifications commonly introduced into Arabic dialects. Major stylistic variations take place on one of two planes, or on both. 'Leveling' occurs when the speaker replaces certain features of his native dialect with their equivalents in a higher prestige dialect. 'Classicizing' occurs when the speaker uses more formal devices from Classical Arabic. In spoken Classical, on the other hand, many dialect features are introduced. Four levels of style are defined, from 'plain colloquial' to 'modified Classical'. The diversity of dialects is attributed to lack of communication as the result of partition by foreign powers. Linguistic unification is foreseen as the result of education, especially of women. The result will be a language 'very close' to Classical Arabic, and 'very far' from any colloquial. Unification is expected in about fifty years. -- KL

497 Bondurant, Joan V. Regionalism versus Provincialism: A Study in Problems of Indian National Unity. (Indian Press Digests, Monograph Series 4.) Berkeley: University of California Press, 1958. 150, xix pp. [Maps.]

Bibliography.

In this digest of original sources, Chapter 2 on "Linguistic provincialism" and, to some extent, Chapter 4 on multilingual states, deal with the background and specific instances of India's language policies and conflicts. -- AP

See also Broda, Rudolf. "The Revival of Nationalities in the Soviet Union". [424]

498 Bromage, Mary Cogan. "Linguistic Nationalism in Eire". Review of Politics 3:2.225-242, 1941.

This article presents an historical treatment of the fate of Irish as a national language in Ireland. Irish history shows the failure of direct legislation to change the language of an entire people. -- JRD

499 Broomfield, G. W. "Re-Bantuization of the Swahili Language". Africa 4:1.77-85, 1931.

This is a reply to K. Roehl's article, "The Linguistic Situation in East Africa" published in Africa 3:2.191-202, 1930. The author, who took a prominent part in the standardization of Swahili, discusses Roehl's comments on the work of the Committee for the Standardization of the Swahili Language which met at Dar-es-Salaam in 1925. Concerning Roehl's proposal for a re-Bantuization of Swahili, i.e., an elimination of elements borrowed from Arabic, the author favors a more moderate course whereby integrated borrowings are left in the language. -- AP

See also Brown, W. Norman. "The Language Problem of India and Pakistan". [383]

500 Brown, W. Norman. "Script Reform in Modern India, Pakistan, and Ceylon". Journal of the American Oriental Society 73.1-6, 1953.

Presents a detailed analysis of contemporary problems of the two "script families" used in South Asia -- one descended from the Brāhmī script, the other from Arabic-Persian writing. Examines general and technical implications of script reform in the light of trends toward a modernization of the national life. -- AP

501 Carr, Denzel. "Some Problems Arising from Linguistic Eleutheromania". Journal of Asian Studies 17.207-214, 1958.

Eleutheromania, defined as "a frantic zeal for freedom", is the theme in this analysis of sociolinguistic attitudes occurring in excessive efforts to cast off "former linguistic shackles". Examines several manifestations of purism, with examples primarily from Indonesian. -- AP

502 Ceylon. Report of the Select Committee of the State Council on Sinhalese and Tamil as Official Languages. Colombo: Government Press, 1946.

503 Chatterji, S. K. Indo-Aryan and Hindi. Ahmedabad: Gujarat Vernacular Society, 1942. (Subtitled "Eight lectures on the history of the Aryan speeches in India and on the development of Hindi (Hindusthani) delivered before the research and post-graduate department of the Gujarat Vernacular Society in 1940".) [Second ed. published 1960.]

Abridged contents: The evolution of the Aryan speech in India.--The development of Hindi, the new Indo-Aryan 'lingua franca'. (Hindi, representative speech of modern India. Evolution of Hindi (Hindusthani). The problems of Hindi (Hindusthani) and the solutions suggested. Appendices: an Indo-Roman alphabet; Basic Hindi.)

Discusses linguistic and general aspects of Indo-Aryan in a historical perspective. Part II emphasizes problems of Hindi-Urdu, dealing specifically with its major varieties, Hindi, Urdu, and Hindusthani. In matters of standardization, the author favors "a Simplified Hindi, going mainly to Sanskrit for its culture-words and written in an 'Indo-Roman' script, as the most natural and inevitable thing". -- AP

504 Chavarria-Aguilar, O. L. "The Language Problem: A Solution". Economic Weekly 6.946-951, 1954.

505 -----. "Linguistic Chauvinism and Not Hindi is the Menace". Economic Weekly 6.713-714, 1954.

506 Chavarria-Aguilar, O. L., and Penzl, Herbert. "Lexicographical Problems in Pashto". In: Fred W. Householder and Sol Saporta, eds., Problems in Lexicography. IJAL 28:2, pt. 4.237-247, 1962. (Publication 21 of the Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics.)

The article deals with lexicographically relevant linguistic and nonlinguistic facts of Pashto, including statistics, the recent revival and official status of Pashto in Afghanistan, the precarious, but recently improving position of Pashto in Pakistan, Pashto dictionaries, linguistic differences among Pashto dialects, loanwords, and problems of script and grammar. Morphological and lexical differences between spoken and written Pashto are said to be minimal -- a situation which is unlike the prominent diglossia observable in Afghan Persian. Afghan grammarians are reported to favor their own dialects as models for instruction. Some normative activities of the Pashto Academy in Kabul are mentioned. The continuing prestige of Persian in Afghanistan is also noted. -- AP

See also Chowdhury, Munier. "The Language Problem in East Pakistan". [390]

507 Daube, A. Der Aufstieg der Muttersprache im deutschen Denken des 15. und 16. Jahrhunderts [Emergence of the Mother Tongue in 15th- and 16th-century German Thinking]. Frankfurt, 1940.

508 De Boer, D. W. N. De indonesische aanvulling van het Maleise woordenboek [The Indonesian Expansion of the Malay Vocabulary]. Leiden, 1949.

See also De Francis, John. "National and Minority Policies". [427]

509 De Francis, John. Nationalism and Language Reform in China. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1950. xi, 306 pp.

Bibliography.

Contents: Part I. Introduction. Tens against thousands. The West shows the way.--Part II. Nationalism: Unity through uniformity. Beginnings of interest in reform. One state, one people, one language.--Part III. Nationalism: Unity in diversity. The influence of the Soviet Union. New languages for a federated China.--Part IV. Linguistic dogma and linguistic science. Linguistic method. The monosyllabic myth. The problem of tones. What can be alphabetized? Dialects or languages? What kind of script?--Part V. The script as a problem of nationalism. Language and nationalism. The script and national unity. The script and national progress.

Presents a detailed, fully documented survey of old and recent proposals for an alphabetization of Chinese from the combined point of view of linguistics and political science. Covers earlier debates and activities of the Chinese, contributions of Western missionaries, Soviet involvement in Chinese script problems, and details of the script reform movement in modern China. Common notions about Chinese language problems are analyzed in the light of modern linguistics.

Discusses political-science implications of the relationship between language and nationalism. -- AP

Reviews: Charles F. Hockett, Language 27.439-445, 1951. M. Swadesh, Science and Society 16.273-280, 1952.

510 Desai, M. P. Our Language Problem. Ahmedabad: Navajivan Publishing House, 1956.

511 Desnickaja, A. V. "Iz istorii obrazovanija albanskogo nacional'nogo jazyka "From the History of the Formation of the Albanian National Language]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 219-251.

The formation of the national language is reflected in the states and conditions of the formation and development of the Albanian nation. Throughout the centuries of Turkish rule, the Albanians preserved their own language. However, during this time, the area was divided into Turkish administrative areas and the isolation of one part from another led to the development of two literary traditions. In addition, in mountainous regions, unconquered tribesmen kept their own cultures and dialects. In addition to the problem of unification of the two dialects, Gheg and Tosk, there is a problem of standardization of orthography. Up until the 19th century, Arabic script was used. -- KL

512 Dickens, K. J. "Unification: The Akan Dialects of the Gold Coast". In: UNESCO, The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education [280], pp. 115-123.

The article discusses attempts toward unification of the various Akan dialects and the counter-unification trends through local rivalries and increased nationalistic feeling. -- JRD

513 Dillard, J. L. "Purism and Prescriptivism as Applied to the Caribbean Creoles -- A Tentative Classification". Caribbean Studies 1:4.3-10, 1962.

514 Dimock, Edward C. "Literary and Colloquial Bengali in Modern Bengali Prose". In: Charles A. Ferguson and John J. Gumperz, eds., Linguistic Diversity in South Asia [397], pp. 43-63.

Contents: Introductory.--Linguistic differences.--History of the controversy.

In the introduction, the varieties of Bengali are compared with Arabic diglossia. Unlike the latter, the situation in Bengali is "not as clear-cut". The two forms of Bengali, the sādhu-bhāṣā (SB) or literary language and the calit-bhāṣā (CB) or colloquial language "might be better thought of as opposite poles of the same language" about which "it is clear that descriptively there is an infinite number of points between them". The author supplies a number of examples of the linguistic differences involved. The historical conflict between SB and CB styles, including the initial role of Fort William College, is described in detail. -- AP

515 Dinneen, P. S. Lectures on the Irish Language Movement. Delivered under the auspices of the various branches of the Gaelic League. Dublin: M. H. Gill and Son, 1904. 61 pp.

Contents: Introduction.--The living Irish language: a priceless treasure to the Irish race.--The Irish language, the national language of Ireland.--The preservation of the living Irish language -- a work of national importance.--The Irish language revival movement.--Some phases of the language revival movement.--The Irish speaking districts.--Irish poetry of the last three centuries considered as national self-expression.

This book contains a series of lectures by Father Dinneen on the preservation of Irish as a vernacular, published by the Keating Branch of the Gaelic League. -- JRD

516 Doke, C. M. Report on the Unification of the Shona Languages. Hertford, England, 1931. 156 pp.

517 Dykema, K. W. "How Fast Is Standard English Changing?" American Speech 31.89-95, 1956.

The author first discusses the problem of language change and settles for Fries' solution (American English) of creating a dialect group as a statistical abstraction for comparative purposes. The rest of the article is devoted to conjectures as to what may have happened to Standard English in the last ten to fifteen years. -- JRD

518 Ferguson, Charles A. "The Arabic Koine". Language 35:4.616-630, 1959.

The purpose of the article is to offer a refinement to the thesis that modern Arabic dialects are lineal descendants of Classical Arabic with the same linguistic substance. Rather, it is considered that most modern Arabic dialects descended from the earlier language through a form of Arabic (called here the koine) not identical to earlier dialects, which differed in many significant respects from Classical Arabic and was used side by side with it in the early days of the Muslim era. There were great dialect differences in classical times, and the standard poetic language was not necessarily identical with one dialect. A homogeneous koine, not based on a single dialect, was spread over most of the Islamic world in the first centuries of the Muslim era. This existed beside ʿArabiyyah, but was not used for written purposes. Most modern dialects, especially outside Arabia, are continuations of this koine. The full development of the koine coincides with the expansion of Arabic with the spread of Islam, largely from the cities and armies (it is the sedentary dialects that are under consideration). The basic argument states that modern dialects contain common features that are complicated and systemically isolated. Fourteen such features are listed: most are morphological, some are lexical and one is phonological. Further study and reconstruction of the koine is intended. -- KL

519 Ferguson, Charles A., ed. Contributions to Arabic Linguistics. Cambridge, Mass.: Center for Middle Eastern Studies, 1960.

Bibliography: pp. 159-161.

Contents: Foreword.--A linguistic analysis of Egyptian radio Arabic. [This is a description of spoken Classical Arabic as it is used in one geographical area, and in one social situation.]--Style variations in spoken Arabic: a sample of interdialectal educated conversation [496].

Two studies of spoken Arabic are included in this book. The first is a study of spoken Classical Arabic. The second is concerned with the interrelationship of Classical and colloquial Arabic in actual speech situations where intermediate forms occur. It is based on a recording of the speech of educated Arabs conversing on an intellectual topic. -- KL

520 Ferguson, Charles A., and Stewart, William A. Linguistic Reading Lists for Teachers of Modern Languages. Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1963. iv, 114 pp.

This bibliography contains a general reading list on linguistics and English, and sections on French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish. The references include bibliographies, general works, journals, dictionaries, grammars, works on dialectology, historical and contrastive studies, as well as items dealing with the sociolinguistic development of the covered European standard languages. -- KL

521 Flasdieck, H. M. Der Gedanke einer englischen Sprachakademie in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart [The Concept of an English Language Academy, Past and Present]. Jena, 1928.

522 Foster, Brian. "Recent American Influence on Standard English". Anglia 73.328-380, 1956.

While his study is not exhaustive, the author demonstrates that the impact of "American" has affected not merely the sphere of English slang but also the standard language, written and spoken. -- JRD

523 Garibian, A. S. "Ob armjanskom nacional'nom literaturnom jazyke [The Armenian National Literary Language]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 50-61.

Contents: History of the formation of the Armenian literary language.--Individual features of the two literary varieties of Armenia.--Present status and developmental perspective of Armenian.

Discusses the formation and character of the two varieties of the Armenian literary language (East Armenian and West Armenian). Certain phases in the history of the language are discussed. Features of the two varieties are briefly discussed. Most differences are phonological; there is mutual intelligibility. The present and future status of the varieties is surveyed in the light of political events since 1915. Many West Armenians have dispersed but made efforts to protect their language. East Armenians have added many lexical items and stylistic features, mainly from Russian. -- KL

524 Garvin, Paul L. "Literacy as a Problem in Language and Culture". Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 7.117-129, 1954.

This article describes the linguistic and cultural problems encountered by the author in devising a new orthographic system for Ponape in 1947. At the time, there were five different spelling systems on the island as the result of an unusual history of acculturation resulting from the influence of four major Western or Westernized nations. The factor of acceptability played a major role in solving the problem. Linguistic judgement had to be tempered by considerations of cultural attitudes, sometimes prejudices. -- KL

525 Garvin, Paul L., and Mathiot, Madeleine. "The Urbanization of the Guaraní Language -- A Problem in Language and Culture". In: A. F. C. Wallace, ed., Men and Cultures; Selected Papers of the 5th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1960), pp. 783-790.

The authors refer to R. Redfield's concepts of "folk" and "urban" treated in his book, The Folk Cultures of Yucatán, assuming that they are "applicable to language as well as culture". The linguistic equivalent of the dichotomy, folk vs. urban, is seen in the differentiation between folk speech and standard language, made by linguists of the "Prague School". The authors define standard language tentatively as "a codified form of language, accepted by and serving as a model to, a larger speech community". The case of Guaraní is discussed against this background. -- AP

526 George, H. V. "'Low Standard' English: Enemy or Friend? Teaching English 6:4.18-24, 1961.

The acceptable standard of English taught in India should be intelligibility, rather than academic accuracy. Otherwise the situation will resemble that in Europe when Renaissance scholars tried to restore classical Latin, and the language lost its utility as a language of wider communication. -- KL

Review: English Teaching Abstracts 1:3.#121, 1962.

527 Gerr, Stanley. Scientific and Technical Japanese. New York, 1944.

528 Government of India. Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language. New Delhi: Government of India Press, 1959. vi, 122 pp.

Contents: Introductory.--General approach to the problem.--Opinion of the Committee on the recommendations of the [Official Language] Commission.--Minutes of dissent and notes recorded by members.--Annexures.

Summarizes various aspects of India's official language policy, including the role of the Official Language Commission and of the Indian Constitution. Examines the recommendations made by the Official Language Commission, concentrating on various functions to be assumed by Hindi, the newly designated official language. Recommends the continued use of English as a "subsidiary" official language after the target year, 1965. -- AP

529 Grosse, R. "Die obersächsischen Mundarten und die deutsche Schriftsprache [The Dialects of Upper Saxony and the German Standard Language]". Berichte über die Verhandlungen der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, phil.-hist. Klasse 105:5.7-32, 1961.

530 Gumperz, John J. and Naim, C. M. "Formal and Informal Standards in the Hindi Regional Language Area". In: Charles A. Ferguson and John J. Gumperz, eds., Linguistic Diversity in South Asia [397], pp. 92-118.

Contents: Introduction.--The social function of the standard stratum and its relation to local dialects.--Linguistic variation within the standard stratum.--Conclusion.

The Hindi regional language area is described as "the part of North India, where Hindi serves as the official medium of local government and administration". This area is said to be unique in comparison with other regions of India, in view of the complex pattern of speech forms which the authors consider "in terms of three strata, each corresponding to its own network of communication and having different functions in the social system", as follows. (1) There is a chain of mutually intelligible Indo-Aryan dialects spoken at the local or village level, and extending through all of Northern India. (2) Superposed above this chain, there are sub-regional dialects spoken by service and trading castes residing in small bazaar towns and certain larger urban centers. (3) The standard, referred to by the collective term Hindi-Urdu, constitutes a third stratum superposed above the other two strata.

Discusses the historical formation and socio-cultural aspects of the varieties of Hindi-Urdu. Linguistic data obtained from several informants are presented. Various phonological and morphological differences are described within a framework in which styles referred to as "Normative Hindi" and "Normative Urdu" serve as reference points. Some formal-informal differences are noted. In conclusion, the authors point to a "common core" of linguistic elements within the standard stratum which is shared by all, including "the uneducated and two, or possibly three, formal extremes or normative styles" which are set off from each other by partial linguistic differences. Various styles tend to be correlated with "particular communication roles". In addition, there are certain regional phonetic differences. -- AP

531 Guryčeva, M. S. "Načal'nyj etap v obrazovanii francuzskogo nacional'nogo jazyka [The Initial Stage in the Development of the French National Language]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 204-218.

This article describes the development of French during the 16th century, which is considered the first stage in standardization of the literary language. It was during this period that Joachim Du Bellay published his treatise and started the movement to enrich the language. The development of grammar is discussed, as well as phonetics, and vocabulary. -- KL

532 Guxman, M. M. "Stanovlenie literaturnoj normy nemeckogo nacional'nogo jazyka [The Establishment of a Literary Standard for the German National Language]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 252-273.

The formation of a single German literary language was very slow, lasting from the 16th to the 19th centuries. This is attributed to the persistence of feudalism over a long period, and to the late formation of political and economic unity. However, German was more widely used after the expulsion of Latin. Also, the invention of the printing press at the end of the 15th century added an unforeseen dimension to the use of the German written literary language. It became necessary for printers to avoid dialect features which would restrict the distribution of books to a specific area. -- KL

533 Hall, Robert A., Jr. The Italian Questione della Lingua. (University of North Carolina Studies in the Romance Languages and Literature 4.) Chapel Hill, 1942. viii, 66 pp.

Abridged contents: Problems: Latin vs. Italian. Purism. Orthographical reform.--Debates: Dante. The Renaissance. The 17th and 18th centuries. The 19th century.--Who was right? Tuscans or anti-Tuscans (the origin and nature of Italian; the extension of standard Italian; the question of authority). Archaists or anti-Archaists. The responsibility of the purists.--Scientific method in the Renaissance: Language as a social phenomenon (individual speech differences; language and "social organism"; language as an independent organism). Synchronic aspects (criteria of classification; geographical divisions; phonetic study; morphological distinctions; correctness). Diachronic aspects (linguistic change; the origin of Italian; phonetic change).--Significance of the Questione della Lingua.--Appendices: Chronological table of the Questione della Lingua. Notes and citations.

Summarizes the debates on the Italian language, from Dante's time until the end of the 19th century, including the formation of the Italian standard language. The emphasis is on the crucial 16th century. Purism is considered the most important phenomenon (pp. 4-8). Describes the development of native linguistic theory as a by-product of the language debates. The author concludes that the language debates were the effect, rather than the cause, of the rise of the Italian koiné whose problems he regards as solved. -- AP

Review: G. Bonfante, Language 19.177-179, 1943.

See also Halle, Morris, ed. Preprints of Papers for the Ninth International Congress of Linguists. [451]

534 Harrison, Selig S. "The Challenge to Indian Nationalism". Foreign Affairs 34.620-636, 1956.

See also Harrison, Selig S. The Most Dangerous Decades: An Introduction to the Comparative Study of Language Policy in Multi-Lingual States. [452]

535 Haugen, Einar. Language Planning: The Case of Modern Norwegian. Bibliography. 1964. 40 pp. [Mimeo.]

Contents: General (excluding Norway).--Relating to Norway.

The first section of this bibliography contains sociolinguistic titles relevant to general aspects of language planning, while the second part is devoted specifically to the issue of language planning with reference to Modern Norwegian. -- JRD

536 Haugen, Einar. "Planning for a Standard Language in Modern Norway". *Anthropological Linguistics* 1:3.8-21, 1959.

The author discusses the role of the government in *language planning* which he defines as follows: "By language planning I understand the activity of preparing a normative orthography, grammar, and dictionary for the guidance of writers and speakers in a non-homogeneous speech community. In this practical application of linguistic knowledge we are proceeding beyond descriptive linguistics into an area where judgment must be exercised in the form of choices among available linguistic forms".

Included is an historical statement of the languages spoken in Norway and of major language reform efforts; the current social functions of Nynorsk (Nm) or New Norwegian and Bokmål (Bm); the present efforts to fuse Nynorsk and Bokmål into Samnorsk or United Norwegian; and some statements on the structural and social problems involved in this fusion. -- JRD

537 Havránek, B. "The Functional Differentiation of the Standard Language". In: Paul L. Garvin, *A Prague School Reader on Esthetics, Literary Structure, and Style* (Washington: Georgetown University, 1964) pp. 3-16. (Translated from Bohuslav Havránek and Miloš Weingart, eds., *Spisovná čeština a jazyková kultura* [Standard Caech and the Cultivation of Good Language], Prague, 1932. Pp. 41-70.)

Describes the selection of linguistic devices in standard Czech on the basis of specific functions (workaday technical, scientific technical, conversational, etc.). Functional and stylistic differentiation is said to be mainly based on the utilization of lexical and syntactic devices, but phonological and morphological devices are used as well. Such devices consist of different modes of utilization or special adaptation. The major modes -- *intellectualization* and *automatization or foregrounding* -- are defined in terms of functional differentiation. The author gives a schematic survey of the main functions mentioned. -- KL

538 Havránek, B. and Weingart, Miloš, eds. *Spisovná čeština a jazyková kultura* [Standard Czech and the Cultivation of Good Language]. Prague, 1932.

*Contents*: O požadavku stability ve spisovném jazyce [The requirement of stability for a standard language], by Vilém Mathesius.--Úkoly spisovného jazyka a jeho kultura [The purposes of a standard language and its cultivation], by Bohuslav Havránek.--O dnešním brusičství českém [Czech purism today], by Roman Jakobson.--Jazyk spisovný a jazyk básnický [Standard language and poetic language], by Jan Mukařovský.--Zvuková kultura českého jazyka [Czech orthoepy], by Miloš Weingart.--Obecné zásady pro kulturu jazyka [General principles for the cultivation of good language], by Miloš Weingart.

Contains lectures by members of the Linguistic Circle of Prague on the subject of language standardization. The statements are intended to take into account the various functions of the Czech language. -- KL

539 Heinrichsen, A. J. Rikssprăk og dialekt i Frankrike [National Language and Dialect in France]. Bergen: University of Bergen, 1958. 26 pp.

540 Henze, Paul B. "Politics and Alphabets in Inner Asia". Royal Central Asian Journal 43.29-48, 1956.

Contents: Introduction.--Historical background.--"Latinization".--"Cyrillicization".--China.--Reflections and conclusions.

It is Henze's thesis that the question of alphabets is directly relevant to a study of the political, social, and cultural changes that have taken place in the interior regions of Asia during the past half century. An examination of the problem of alphabets and linguistic transformation sheds light on the possible future courses of these regions. -- JRD

541 Heyd, U. Language Reform in Modern Turkey. Jerusalem: The Israel Oriental Society, 1954. 116 pp.

Contents: An outline of early Turkish language reform.--Short history of the Turkish language reform since 1928.--Some problems of modern Turkish language reform.--Present state of the Turkish vocabulary.

According to the author, tne reform of modern Turkish is not only an interesting attempt to deliberately and methodically change a language, but also an important manifestation of social and cultural transformations within Turkey. He feels linguistic change can only be understood in correlation with the development of Turkish society. -- JRD

542 Householder, Fred W., Jr. "Greek Diglossia". Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 15.109-129, 1962.

Describes the linguistic marks of "katharevousa" (K) and "dhimotiki" (D) as well as their functions. The first part gives features of spelling, inflection, vocabulary, and some syntactic features. It is stated that no intermediate varieties exist which cannot be clearly classified as K or D. The second part discusses functions. Although K is used for more formal purposes in the Church, government, politics and law, D is used in most literature and literary criticism. -- KL

543 Hsia, Tao-t'ai. China's Language Reforms. New Haven: Far Eastern Publications, Yale University, 1956. 200 pp.

Contents: Part I. Simplified characters.--Part II. New Latinization plan.

This work presents the background and initial stages of language reform in China. -- JRD

544 India, Government of. Report of the Official Language Commission, 1956. New Delhi: Government of India Press, 1957. xiv, 495 pp. [Tables.]

Abridged contents: Introductory.--Language in the modern world.--The Indian linguistic scene.--The Indian language problem and the lineaments of a solution.--Terminology.--The Union language and the educational system.--Language in public administration.--Language in the law courts.--The Union language and public service examinations.--Propagation and development of Hindi and the regional languages.--Agencies, etc., for implementation of the national language programme.--Concluding remarks.--Notes of dissent.--Appendices.--Note ... [on] deputation to the U.S.S.R. for a study of the language problem.

This substantial document contains detailed statements and recommendations made by India's Official Language Commission which was appointed in accordance with Article 344 of the Constitution of India. Specifically, these are the Commission's recommendations concerning the following items listed in Article 344: (1) use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union; (2) restrictions on the official use of English; (3) the language to be used for purposes mentioned in Article 348 [Supreme Court, etc.]; (4) the form of numerals; (5) other matters concerning the official language for communication at various levels.

Large sections of the document are devoted to arguments in favor or against the use of "Hindi in Devanageri script" for various official purposes. Includes extensive comments -- particularly in Chapter 4 -- on India's language problems, including problems of standardization. The appendices contain data on various language uses, statistics, and other relevant particulars. -- AP

545 India. Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language. New Delhi: Government of India Press, 1959. vi, 122 pp. [528]

546 Jarceva, V. N. "Ob izmenenii dialektnoj bazy anglijskogo nacional'nogo literaturnogo jazyka [On the Change of the Dialect Base of the English National Language]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 90-121.

The English national language developed from the London dialect. The period from the 11th to the 14th centuries was crucial in this development. French domination starting with the Norman conquest meant that French was the language in which public affairs were conducted. This prolonged the differentiation of dialects. In addition, the Scandinavian influence in the North fostered the division between North and South. These questions of language contact are discussed in detail, as are the various theories concerning the origin of the London dialect. -- KL

547 Jones, R. F. The Triumph of the English Language: A Survey of Opinions Concerning the Vernacular from the Introduction of Printing to the Restoration. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1953. xii, 340 pp.

548 Joynes, Mary Lu. "A Short Bibliography of Malagasy". Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1962. [Mimeo.]

549 Juldašev, A. A. "Voprosy formirovanija edinyx norm baškirskogo nacional'nogo jazyka [Problems of the Formation of Unified Norms in the Baškir National Language]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 274-294.

The Baškir national language was formed only in the 1930's after the establishment of the Baškir ASSR. Unification was complicated by the presence of two literary languages and three dialects. The latter are regional dialects based on tribal groupings that were largely determined by economic and political factors. The Northwestern dialect has been greatly influenced by Tatar, ever since the fall of Kazan. In fact, it is questionable that it will ever enter the system of the national language. The national language has been based on the other two dialects, Kubakan and Jurmat. The author discusses details of standard language and literature written in it. -- KL

550 Kabir, Humayun, et al. "A Common Script for Indian Languages: A Symposium". Cultural Forum, pp. 5-50, October 1961.

This is a collection of opinions on miscellaneous linguistic and sociocultural aspects of India's script problem, contributed by Humayun Kabir, S. K. Chatterji, S. M. Katre, V. Raghavan, V. K. R. V. Rao, V. K. Gokak, N. V. Frishna Warric, B. R. Saxena, Kripa Nath Misra, Raghu Vira, C. N. Vakil, and L. H. Ajwani. -- AP

551 Kahane, Henry, and Kahane, Renée. "Problems in Modern Greek Lexicography". In: Fred W. Householder and Sol Saporta, eds., Problems in Lexicography. IJAL 28:2, part 4.249-262, 1962. (Publication 21 of the Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics.)

The authors outline problems involved in lexicographic choices for Modern Greek. Under the heading "Levels of speech", the contemporary Greek language situation is characterized by means of partially intersecting dichotomies of socio-politically correlated language phenomena, viz., demotic vs. puristic, colloquial vs. literary demotic, standard vs. dialect, and urban vs. provincial. The difficulty of achieving clear-cut divisions among these phenomena is underlined. The authors point to the ambiguity of the term, "katharevusa", which may refer to

(1) a "language level" used for formal (scientific, legal, etc.) purposes, or (2) individual words made up of conservative (classic or Byzantine) morphemes, which may also occur on the informal, demotic level. The respective merits of traditional sources (existing dictionaries) and field work are compared. Commonness of occurrence is considered an elusive criterion leading to disagreement among demotic lexicographers. Well-educated speakers are preferred as informants because of their better awareness of the accepted language norm. Under a second heading, "Levels of analysis", the article deals with lexicographic details, mentioning the desirability of a Greek alphabet reform. -- AP

552 "K izučeniju sostojanija i razvitija nacional'nyx literaturnyx jazykov narodov Sovetskogo Sojuza [Toward the Study of the Status and Development of the National Literary Languages of the Peoples of the Soviet Union]", *Voprosy jazykoznanija* 4.3-8, 1962.

Describes the status and development of literary languages of the peoples of the USSR, which in many instances are said to have gone from the tribal to the national level, bypassing the intermediate stages of bourgeois society. The concept 'literary language' is said to be different because the features from the vernacular formerly indicative of class levels have become stylistic features as the literary languages became standard languages. The various national languages contain many technical terms borrowed from Russian, the language of wider communication, and Russian has words and phrases from these languages. It is considered that the unification of the literary language and the vernacular as the result of social and political factors deserves careful study. -- KL

*See also* Kloss, Heinz. *Die Entwicklung neuer germanischer Kultursprachen von 1800 bis 1950* [The Evolution of New Germanic Languages of Civilization: 1800-1950]. [460]

553 Klemensiewicz, Zenon. "O różnych odmianach współczesnej polszczyzny [Different Varieties of Contemporary Polish]". In: K. Budzyk, ed., *Pochodzenie polskiego języka literackiego* [The Origin of the Polish Literary Language]. *Studia Staropolskie* 3. Wrocław, 1956.

554 Konrad, N. I. "O literaturnom jazyke v Kitae i Japonii [On the Literary Language in China and Japan]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., *Voprosy* [448], pp. 11-49.

In China and Japan in the first half of the 20th century, the literary language was being crowded out by the spoken. A compromise occurred and elements of the written language came into the spoken. In both countries the colloquial language became the basis of literature, and subsequently science, journalism, etc. By colloquial language, the most widespread dialect, understood by the largest number of people, is meant. In Japan, this was the dialect of Tokyo, formerly Edo, where for centuries representatives of different dialects met in the political and cultural center of the country. Peking, from the 13th century on, became the most important political, economic, and cultural center of China. These developments are said to correspond to the stages in the political and social development of the people. The old languages were unsuited to the needs of contemporary people. -- KL

555 Kucera, Jindrich. Language Policy in the Soviet Union. Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1952.

556 -----. "Soviet Nationality Policy: The Linguistic Controversy". Problems of Communism 3:2.24-29, 1954.

Editor's note: "Mr. Kucera's article is the fifth in Problems of Communism's series of articles on nationality problems in the USSR. In issue No. 6, Vol. II, Mr. Weinreich reported on efforts to russify the languages of the Soviet minorities [617]. Carrying this topic further, Mr. Kucera concentrates on a revolution in Soviet linguistics which first puzzled many observers, but which has become more comprehensible in the intervening years -- the linguistic "controversy" of 1950 over theories of I. Ya. Marr. The author shows that, while the liquidation of the Marrist school seemed to presage a more liberal attitude, it was in effect a step designed to make the process of russification more rational and efficient".

557 Kuraishi, Takeshiro. "Spot Report on Communist China's Language Reform". Joint Publications Research Service 6280. December 1960. [Translation of an article by Takeshiro Kuraishi in the Japanese-language periodical Ajia Keizai Jumpo 439.1 August 1960.]

The following topics are discussed: basic reform policy; use of unofficial characters; popularization of Standard (Mandarin) Chinese; romanization. -- JRD

558 Lancashire, D. "Chinese Language Reform". The Bible Translator 9:1. 26-36, 1958.

Standardization of the Chinese script is discussed historically and in terms of current policy which favors a 26-letter Latinized alphabet. Advantages and disadvantages of Latinization are presented. -- JRD

559 Lane, George S. "Notes on Louisiana French: I. Spoken Standard French of St. Martinville". Language 10.323-333, 1934.

Discusses Standard Louisiana French. The introduction deals with the linguistic and social background of three distinct types of Southern Louisiana French -- Standard, Acadian, and Negro French. The ambiguity of the term 'Creole' is noted. Sample data of Standard St. Martinville French are discussed. -- AP

560 -----. "Notes on Louisiana French: II. The Negro-French Dialect". Language 11.5-16, 1935.

Creole languages are characterized in general outline. A grammatical synopsis of the Negro-French dialect of St. Martinville is presented. -- AP

561 "A Language for India". Seminar. July 1960. [Symposium]

562 Lomtev, T. P. "Stalin o razvitii nacional'nyx jazykov [Stalin on the Development of National Languages]". Voprosy filosofii 2.131-141, 1949. [Condensed in English in Current Digest of the Soviet Press 2:7.3-6, 1950.]

563 Lowman, G. S. "The Phonetics of Albanian". Language 8.271-293, 1932.

This is principally a phonological description of Albanian. It is preceded by an introductory note on historical and other facts of the Albanian language situation, including standardization and dialect differentiation. -- AP

564 Lunt, H. G. "The Creation of Standard Macedonian. Some Facts and Attitudes". Anthropological Linguistics 1:5.19-26, 1959.

The historical process which brought about the creation of standard Macedonian in a traditionally multilingual area is traced largely in terms of political factors. The article contains a discussion from the basic query: was it wise or important to create a standard and official language of Macedonian, which is spoken by less than a million people who could have gotten along with an extant standard? -- JRD

565 Matthews, W. K. "Nationality and Language in the East Baltic Area". American Slavic and East European Review 6.62-78, 1947.

The language situation -- historical, linguistic, and socio-functional -- is presented for the East Baltic area. -- JRD

566 Mayer, Kurt. "Cultural Pluralism and Linguistic Equilibrium in Switzerland". American Sociological Review 16.157-163, 1951. [Map.]

Author's summary: "... the linguistic equilibrium which represents one of the foremost stabilizing and integrating influences in the modern Swiss democracy ... originated at a time before language was made a symbol of rampant nationalism and has been kept on an even keel for more than a century mainly because of a fortunate balancing of demographic factors. It is quite true, however, that this demographic equilibrium has also been consciously reinforced through wise and statesmanlike political measures ... "

The distribution of the Swiss population, by language, for the years 1850-1941 is given; factors in language growth, decline and stability are presented; a Swiss language map is shown with a table on the population of Switzerland by language area and language spoken (1930); and, the official status of the languages and other social/functional material is dealt with. -- JRD

See also Meillet, Antoine. Les langues dans l'Europe nouvelle. [436]

567 Mencken, H. L. The American Language. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1936, 4th edition. xi, 769 pp.

Bibliographical references: passim.

Abridged contents: The two streams of English.--The materials of the inquiry.--The beginnings of American.--The period of growth.-- The language today.--American and English.--The pronunciation of American.--The common speech.--American slang.--The future of the language.--Appendix. Non-English dialects in America.

The author examines the divergence of American English from British English from the standpoint of history and the particular environmental circumstances of the American scene. The various influences which have shaped the American language are considered in detail from the first loanwords borrowed from Indian languages to the most recent Briticisms. In Chapter 12 on the "Future of the Language" the author predicts the spread of English as a language of wider communication, but considers efforts at standardization may be futile. The appendix on non-English dialects contains descriptions of major and little-known dialects as well as many references to specific case studies of dialects in America. -- KL

568 Mills, Harriet C. "Language Reform in China". The Far Eastern Quarterly 15:4.517-540, 1956. [Tables.]

Describes the overall plan for language reform in China. The plan has three aspects: simplification of the Chinese written character, promotion of the Peking-pronounced northern speech as the national lingua franca, and replacement of Chinese characters by a latinized phonetic system. This plan is needed to solve China's serious problems of communication. Illiteracy is wide-spread. Many dialects are mutually unintelligible. Communication is hampered at the international level. China's distinctive art of writing will not be lost after phonetic writing has been introduced. Students and specialists in language and history will still need to study the characters. -- KL

569 Ministry of Education. The Place of Welsh and English in the Schools of Wales: Report of the Central Advisory Council for Education (Wales). London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1953. 110 pp.

Selective bibliography.

Contents: Welsh and English in the schools to 1925.--Developments since 1925.--The present position.--Psychological considerations of bilingualism (many social).--The cultural argument.--General policy.--Implementation of policy.--Appendices. -- JRD

570 Mironov, S. A. "Dialektnaja osnova literaturnoj normy niderlandskogo nacional'nogo jazyka [The Dialect Base Underlying the Literary Norm of the Netherlandish National Language]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 62-89.

The Netherlands national language developed from three successive dialect bases, Flemish, Brabant, and Dutch. This reflects the political and economic supremacy at different times in history, first of Flanders, then Brabant, and finally Holland. The Dutch dialect base replaced the Flemish-Brabant base and by degrees a new unified literary standard of the national language was formed. The author thinks that the unified literary standard was developed not just from the new Dutch dialect base of the spoken form, but also from the old written-literary tradition of the Southern Netherlands (Flemish-Brabant) variety of the literary language of the pre-national period. -- KL

571 Morag, Shelomo. "Planned and Unplanned Development in Modern Hebrew". Lingua 8:3.247-263, 1959.

Presents details of the revival of Hebrew for modern, national purposes in Israel. The phonology section stresses orthoepic problems, noting that earlier attempts to prescribe Sephardic pronunciation as a model for Modern Spoken Hebrew had not been entirely successful. Morphological and lexical problems are discussed. The lexicon, augmented through planned lexical innovation, is considered to be adequate for normal purposes, though not without its problems as far as technical terminology is concerned. Official and individual lexical activities are outlined -- including those of the Language Committee (1890-1953) and of its successor, the Hebrew Language Academy. Lexical purism is reported to be declining in the presence of a changing attitude of Hebrew speakers toward other languages. In conclusion, the successful achievement of the planned revival of Hebrew, in spite of a massive, diversified immigration, is assessed as being unique. -- AP

572 Mordinov, A. E., and Sanžejev, G. "Nekotoryje voprosy razvitija mladopismennyx jazykov S.S.S.R. [Some Problems of the Development of New Written Languages in the U.S.S.R.]". Bol'ševik 8.38-48, 1951.

573 Mordinov, A. E. "O razvitii jazykov socialističeskix nacij S.S.S.R. [Development of the Languages of the Socialist Nations of the U.S.S.R.]". Voprosy filosofii 3. 1950.

574 Moreno, Martino M. "La modernisation et l'unification des langues en Somalie [Modernization and Unification of the Languages of Somalia]". Civilisations 2:1.61-66, 1952.

575 Moulton, William G. "What Standard for Diglossia? The Case of German Switzerland". Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 15.133-144, 1962.

The first part of the article describes a unique feature of Swiss diglossia. The use of language is well regulated and functions are clearly defined. Scholars have been active in the analysis and description of dialects. Guides have been published on various dialects, and Zurich even had the "Swiss German School" fot hose wishing to master the local dialect. The second part is devoted to a discussion of standard German and a comparison of the phonemic systems of Siebs-German and Boesch-German. -- KL

576 Nugroho, R. "The Origins and Development of Bahasa Indonesia". PMLA 72.23-28, 1957.

577 Ornstein, Jacob. "Soviet Language Policy: Theory and Practice". Slavic and East European Journal 17. New Series 3.1-24, 1959.

578 Pietrzyk, Alfred. "Problems in Language Planning: The Case of Hindi". In: Baidya N. Varma, ed., Contemporary India (Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1964), pp. 247-270.

Contents: General.--Problems of language description and dialect research.--Historical factors.--Technical problems (phonology, script, grammar, vocabulary, and style).

Language planning is characterized as an activity which concentrates on the choosing and changing of languages for specific functions. The choice of Hindi for certain official purposes in multilingual India is mentioned initially. The principal sections deal with hypothetical and practical details of planned language change in contemporary Hindi. Discusses examples of descriptive and normative problems of Hindi, including specific alternatives available for their solution. The general complexity of these problems is underlined. -- AP

579 Pillai, M. Shanmugam. "A Tamil Dialect in Ceylon". Indian Linguistics 23.90-98, 1962.

This is a comparative study of Ceylon Colloquial Tamil and the Literary and Colloquial Tamil of the author. The differences at the phonological level and some striking differences at the morphological and lexical level are discussed in some detail. -- KL

580 -----. "Tamil -- Literary and Colloquial". In: Charles A. Ferguson and John J. Gumperz, eds., Linguistic Diversity in South Asia [397], pp. 27-42.

Contents: Introductory.--Phonological differences.--Morphological differences.--Conclusion.

The introduction to this paper contains notes on the contrasting social functions and situational uses of two styles of Tamil -- literary and colloquial -- spoken by educated residents of Madras State. Linguistic differences between the two styles are illustrated by means of data taken from the author's own speech. -- AP

581 Radl, Otto. "Development of Czechoslovak Nationalism". Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 232.61-70, 1944.

Czechoslovak nationalism is traced from the 7th century. In the section titled "9th Century: Spiritual Birth of a Nation" some information is given on the development of Church Slavonic and the importance of this development for nationalism. -- JRD

582 Raghuvira. [Address.] 1962. 30 pp. [A plea for replacement of English by Hindi and regional languages in administration and educational fields.]

583 Ramos, Maximo. Language Policy in Certain Newly Independent States. Philippine Center for Language Study Monograph Series 2. Pasay City, Philippines: Philippine Center for Language Study, 1961. 31 pp. [Mimeo.]

This is an account of various national language policies in newly independent countries, with implications for the Philippine situation. -- KL

584 Read, Allen Walker. "That Dictionary or The Dictionary". Consumer Reports 28:10.488-492, 1963.

The author discusses the controversy surrounding Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language and reviews various features of the new edition. He considers that the roots of this controversy go back to colonial times when the colonists thought that only in England was true English found. It is from this attitude that the American addiction to dictionaries arose. Noah Webster's first dictionary established the tradition of recording the language objectively. The G. & C. Merriam Co., which purchased Webster's interests in 1844, has adhered to this principle and has outstripped its competitors in making regular revisions. The editors of the present revision have firmly followed the principle of making a descriptive record of the language. The author discusses the rift between everyday language and "elevated" language, which is at its narrowest in American English and at its broadest in a country like Greece. He thinks that the violent opposition to the new edition comes from those who, in a manner of speaking, advocate "katharevusa" rather than "demotic" speech. He considers both necessary to the sound functioning of a language. Scholars in the English language conclude that language change occurs as the result of broad, natural forces and that the purist who wishes to impose "standards" not only is interfering in vain but is often working unwillingly against the best interest of language. Specific features of the new edition are considered, such as "hothouse" words, spelling, etymologies, pronunciations, status labels, and appearance. -- KL

585 Rens, Lucien Leo Eduard. The Historical and Social Background of Surinam Negro-English. Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Company, 1953. 155 pp.

Bibliography: 11 pp.

Contents: Introduction.--First creole tongue spoken in Surinam.--Fusion of Negro-English and Negro-Portuguese.--Conceptions "creole language" and "mixed language".--Beginnings in Surinam.--Negro-English as a group language.--Negro-English as a slave language.--Changes in the original character of Negro-English.--The status of Negro-English.--Appendix.

In this study the author examines the historical and social backgrounds against which the creation, the development, and the social position of Negro-English in Surinam must be viewed. -- JRD

586 Rešetov, V. V. "Uzbekskij nacional'nyj jazyk [The Uzbek National Language]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 122-142.

The history of the Uzbek national language is traced from the establishment of the old literary language in the 14th to 15th centuries. Changes in structure occurring between the 15th to 20th centuries are described. The diversity of dialects is described as the result of contact with Turkic tribes, specifically Uighur, and non-Turkic peoples, specifically Arabic and Tadžik-speaking peoples. The standard language is said to be based on the Tashkent-Fergan group of urban dialects. -- KL

587 Ruiz, Eduardo. "Mexico: The Struggle for a National Language". Social Research 25.346-360, 1958.

The author presents the language situation in Mexico and goes on to give an historical account of government policy toward language, the political groups favoring the various policies, and programs (with the results) based on these various policies. The language barrier that has plagued Mexico for four hundred years appears to have found a solution in the bilingual approach, which is now the national policy of the Mexican government. The Tarascan Project (1939-41) was perhaps the first practical experiment in the bilingual approach and has greatly influenced subsequent efforts. -- JRD

588 Sauvageot, Aurélien. "The Finno-Ugrian Experiment". In: UNESCO, The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education [280], pp. 132-138.

The author discusses the conversion of three languages (Finnish, Estonian, and Hungarian) from the vernaculars which they were into civilized tongues capable of expressing adequately the thought of the age. He points out how this process could have progressed more rapidly if experts had been charged with the task and gives brief directives for the planned modernization of vernacular tongues. -- JRD

589 Schwarz, Henry G. "Communist Language Policies for China's Ethnic Minorities: The First Decade". China Quarterly 9-12.170-182, 1962.

The author traces the effectiveness of China's language policies for her minorities from 1950, when she gave them regional autonomy in the field of language, to 1960. He deals with central government policy and work in Peking and the implementation of these policies in the minority regions in the following three task areas: the creation and reforms of the written languages of several national minorities, scientific research in spoken language, and the training of language cadres. -- JRD

590 Sen, K. C. "The Official Language of the Union". Economic Weekly 9.1359-1367, 1957.

591 Senn, Alfred. "Standard Lithuanian in the Making". The Slavonic and East European Review (American Series III, 2) 22:59.102-116, 1944.

Summarizes the historical events leading to the employment of Lithuanian, first as a heterogeneous literary language (since the 16th century), and eventually as the official language of Lithuania (1918). The role of Jonas Jablonskis as the principal normative authority and sponsor of standard Lithuanian is described. His and other individuals' attempts to codify the orthography are mentioned. Problems of Lithuanian grammar, accentuation, neologisms, and lexicography are treated in separate sections. The final section contains a brief linguistic (descriptive and historical) characterization of the standard and other dialects of Lithuanian. -- AP

592 Sharwood, John and Gerson, Stanley. "The vocabulary of Australian English". Moderna Språk 57:1.1-10, 1963.

The differences between British and Australian English are described as mainly lexical. The early settlers needed technical terms to describe new flora and fauna. Later, large-scale agricultural development led to a demand for new terms. New terms were created and new meanings given to English terms. Australian English has words derived from aboriginal languages and English dialect words which have a limited circulation in England. The sugar industry of North Queensland has added new items, most of which have never been printed. The article gives etymological examples of Australian English. -- KL

Review: English-Teaching Abstracts 2:4.#351, 1963.

See also Sjoberg, Andrée F. "Coexistent Phonemic Systems in Telugu: A Socio-Cultural Perspective". [270]

593 Skelton, Robert B. "Phonetics, Phonemics, and Pronunciation: Dialect and Standard Language". Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 6.39-49, 1954. [Spectrograms.]

The author subjects phonological variation between dialect and standard language to spectrographic analysis. The divergencies in the pronunciation of the sounds represented graphically by ll and rr in Spanish were analyzed. Part of the value of such studies lies in their illumination of the nature of linguistic changes. -- KL

594 Skendi, Stavro. "Studies on Balkan Slavic Languages, Literatures and History in the Soviet Union During the Last Decade". American Slavic and East European Review 16.524-533, 1957.

Lists of institutes, some of their personnel, and the general orientation of the work produced, are surveyed. -- JRD

595 Smalley, W. A. "A Problem in Orthography Preparation". *The Bible Translator* 5.170-176, 1954.

596 Sommerfelt, Alf. "Norwegian Languages". In: Alf Sommerfelt, *D. and S. Aspects of Language* [29], pp. 301-308. [Reprinted from *The Norseman* 15. 1957.

This is a description of the linguistic situation in Norway, where two languages, Landsmål and Riksmål, exist side by side. Landsmål developed from old Norse in the speech of country people and was made the basis of a new literary language through the efforts of Ivar Aasen in 1813. Riksmål is a mixed language which developed from literary Danish pronounced with Norwegian sounds and intonation. With the passage of time, many Norwegian grammatical elements entered the language. Today, there is a movement for unification. Orthographic principles of Landsmål were applied to Riksmål in 1917. Also, a series of forms, lexical and grammatical, known from the eastern and town dialects, were drawn up for optional use. In 1929, Landsmål was designated the "New Norwegian Language" and Riksmål the "Book Language". An amalgamated form, Samnorsk (All-Norwegian Language), has introduced confusion, in the author's opinion. Recently, a commission has been set up to work for amalgamation, but many people are sharply opposed to this and support either Landsmål or Riksmål. -- KL

597 Spencer, John. "Language and Independence". In: J. Spencer, ed., *Language in Africa* [330], pp. 25-39.

Spencer feels that language choice will become more of a political issue for Africa in the post-colonial period than it is even now. Nineteenth-century Europe, India, and the Soviet situation are surveyed as cases where problems of multilingualism exist or existed. The author concludes with a statement of the need for sociolinguistically oriented research. -- JRD

598 Springer, George P. *Early Soviet Theories in Communication*. Cambridge, Mass.: Center for International Studies, M.I.T., 1956. 91 pp.

*Bibliography*.

*Contents*: Introduction.--The interlingual level.--The international level (language standardization).--The dialect level.--The dialogue level.

The topic of this study concerns the development of communist communication theory and how it has served the furtherance of Soviet political aims on all levels ranging from the interpersonal to the international (dialogue to interlingual). - JRD

599 Stankiewicz, J. "The Language Policy of the Bolsheviks in the Belorussian SSR". Belorussian Review 1.67-81, 1955.

The language policy of the communists for the Belorussians is treated in detail under the following main arguments: Introduction, the campaign against the Belorussian language, changing the grammar of Belorussian, reasons for the persecution of the Belorussian language. -- JRD

600 Stepanov, G. B. "O nacional'nom jazyke v stranax Latinskoj Ameriki [On the National Language in Latin American Countries]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 143-157.

This article examines two opposing views of linguists. One holds that because Spanish-American speech does not differ essentially from the speech of Spain, there is no question of national languages. These are the 'traditionalists'. The others think that the difference between the speech of Spanish America and Spain makes it possible to talk about neo-Spanish languages -- Argentinian, Mexican, etc. The author finds both viewpoints extreme. -- KL

601 Stern, Bernhard J. "Soviet Policy on National Minorities". American Sociological Review 9:3.229-235, 1944.

Soviet policy toward minority groups is presented with statements about the effect of this policy on specific minority languages and literatures. -- JRD

602 Stewart, G. R. American Ways of Life. New York: Doubleday, 1954.

The influences working to differentiate American from British speech are discussed in Chapter 2 on "language". The author also asks why these differences are so few. -- JRD

603 Stewart, William A. "The Functional Distribution of Creole and French in Haiti" Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 15.149-159, 1962.

The relationship of diglossia to style is examined. Linguistic subsystems in diglossia situations, like the style levels of a single language, are said to be used as interchangeable linguistic devices. The functional relationship of Creole and French in Haiti is used to illustrate this. There is a statement of the structural relationships of these subsystems. The functional distribution of the two languages is then described in some detail. A distinctive feature of Haitian bilingualism is the fact that the same individual may alternate between languages where the social context appears to be constant. The author concludes that the two linguistic systems function as stylistic variants of each other in the speech of bilingual Haitians. -- KL

604 "A Symposium on the Possibilities of a Single Script through Romanization". Seminar. December 1962.

605 Szinnyei, Joseph. "L'Academie Hongroise et la linguistique hongroise [The Hungarian Academy and Hungarian Linguistics]". Revue des études hongroises et finno-ougriennes 4.41-61, 1926.

606 Teeuw, A. A Critical Survey of Studies on Malay and Bahasa Indonesia. Bibliographical Series 5. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1961.

607 Thomas, Earl W. "The Resurgence of Catalan". Hispania 64:1.43-48, 1964.

This article describes the increase in the use of Catalan from the 18th century on. At that time, after a period of decadence, the cultured classes took it up, and a period of standardization ensued. This was connected with the nationalist movement, and works appeared in Catalan. In the 20th century, the movement grew stronger, schools were set up and the Institut d'Estudis Catalans was established to deal with the problems of terminology. For a time after the Civil War, the language was banned, but in 1953, the restrictions were lifted and Catalan is again enjoying a revival. Efforts have been made to standardize orthography and many works are being printed. -- KL

See also Thomas, R. Murray, and Surachmad, Winarno. "The Superimposition of a National Language". [695]

608 Tietze, Andreas. "Problems of Turkish Lexicography". In: Fred W. Householder and Sol Saporta, eds., Problems in Lexicography. IJAL 28:2 (part 4).263-272, 1962. (Publication 21 of the Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics.)

Special problems facing the lexicographer of Turkish are summarized under (1) problems of the language itself, and (2) problems arising in lexicography.

Contemporary and historical aspects of the Turkish language situation are sketched in terms of conflicting sociolinguistic phenomena -- traditionalism vs. reform trends -- in order to highlight decision problems of the lexicographer searching for a delimited "concept" of the Turkish language. Among attitudes and reactions to the continuing language manipulation, the author mentions "schizoglossia" -- a habit consisting of the automatic mental substitution of familiar old words for less familiar new ones. The Turkish language is considered to be in a stage of transition accompanied by communication difficulties between two successive generations of professionals, a "feeling of instability", as well as some linguistic "impoverishment" ascribable to a decline of the traditional vocabulary importations from Arabic and Persian. An emphasis is placed on spelling difficulties experienced with the new (Latin) alphabet. -- AP

609 Tinglum, Ottar. "Landsmaal-Riksmaal: The Feud between the Dialects and the Official Language of Norway". American Journal of Sociology 34:4.686-692, 1929.

Author's abstract: "The struggle in Norway between the Landsmaal, the 'new Norwegian tongue', and the Riksmaal, or older official language, has lasted for many decades ... The central motive for the promotion of the Landsmaal is the sentiment of nationalism, as the official language was considered an imposition from Denmark ... The struggle has assumed the aspect of class conflict, the city people and educated classes being arrayed against the rural population. The context assumed a political form when the Landsmaal was introduced into the schools, official textbooks were issued, and the official correspondence of the government was made a matter of legislation. The resulting solution is at present a compromise ... The ultimate conclusion of the struggle will be a new uniform language which will be neither Landsmaal nor Riksmaal, but one Norwegian tongue".

610 Trend, John B. The Language and History of Spain. London: Hutchinson House, 1953. 189 pp.

Contents: The country.--The Latin foundations.--Visigoths.--Mozárabes.--Language of the oldest poetry.--Primitive Castilian.--Medieval Spanish.--Queen Isabel and the scholars.--Valdés and the reformers.--The two voices.--The language of reason and unreason.--Spanish-speaking America.

This book illustrates the growth of the Spanish language from its beginnings to its spread over four continents. The later chapters are intended to show that the history of the Spanish language, like that of the twenty peoples who speak it, is by no means at an end. -- JRD

611 Trim, J. L. M. "English Standard Pronunciation". English Language Teaching 16:1.28-37, 1961.

The author states that standard pronunciation should not be abandoned. The phonemic and prosodic systems described by Sweet, Jones, etc. are widely employed and have been fully treated by linguists. This pronunciation, called English Standard Pronunciation (E.S.P.), is advocated as a single good, clear model of English. This would facilitate ready communication between equals in a shrinking world. -- KL

612 Twaddell, W. F. "Standard German". Anthropological Linguistics 1:3.1-7, 1959.

This is a social-historical presentation of the emergence of a standard German, described as a long, complex, and irregular process, paralleling the continued separatisms in the political and social relations of the German-speaking communities. -- JRD

613 Vambery, Rustem. "Nationalism in Hungary". Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 232.77-85, 1944.

In the section on "Beginning of Nationalism" the roles of both Latin and Magyar [Hungarian] are discussed. Latin, the official language until 1844, was described as the bridge which connected Hungary with the rest of Europe--the lingua franca in which the educated or various language groups made themselves known. Magyar became associated with national literature and nationalism in general, especially after its revision early in the 19th century. -- JRD

614 VanWing, J. "Note sur la 'Commission d'unification du Kikongo' (1935-6) [A Note on the 'Commission for the Unification of Kikongo' (1935-6)]". Kongo-Overzee, 17:1.38-40, 1951.

615 Vinogradov, V. V. Očerki po istorii russkogo literaturnogo jazyka XVII-XIX v.v. [Essays in the History of the Russian Literary Language of the 17th-19th Centuries]. Leyden: E. I. Brill, 1949.

616 Voorhoeve, Jan. "A Project for the Study of Creole Language History in Surinam". In: R. B. Le Page, ed., Creole Language Studies II [674], pp. 99-106.

The article discusses briefly the work of the Bureau of Linguistic Research in Surinam of the University of Amsterdam, and a "general idea" of the Creole languages spoken in Surinam with some social correlates. -- JRD

See also Wei, Jacqueline. Dialectal Differences between Three Standard Varieties of Persian: Tehran, Kabul, and Tajik. [282]

617 Weinreich, Uriel. "The Russification of Soviet Minority Languages". Problems of Communism 2:6.46-57, 1953.

This is a history of Soviet policy toward minority languages. According to Soviet theory, language must be classified with the forms of culture: it has therefore remained national in form. In practice, this is not the case. In the USSR, linguistic policy is political. The regime has begun a program of Russification. It has done this through the following means: script reform (first Latinization, then Cyrillicization), standardization of orthography, standardized terminology. The author discusses the situation of the Ukrainian and Belorussian languages, and the linguistic controversy involving Marr. In his opinion, past performance indicates that this Russification will continue. -- KL

618 Weisgerber, L. Die Entdeckung der Muttersprache im europäischen Denken [Discovery of the Mother Tongue in European Thinking]. Schriften der Gesellschaft für Deutsche Sprache I. Lüneburg: Heliand-Verlag, 1958. 152 pp.

See also Wentworth, Harold, and Flexner, Stuart Berg, ed. Dictionary of American Slang. [149]

619 Zaki, Ahmed. "The Renovation of Arabic". In: UNESCO, The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education [280], pp. 87-95.

This report describes the problem of accommodating the dormant vocabulary of a language to new needs--specifically, the Arabic language in countries of the Middle East. The approach is largely historical, with the following sections: the Arabic language and culture to the end of the eighteenth century; the nineteenth century from 1914 to the present day; Fuad I Academy of Arabic Language; and some possible lines of advance. -- JRD

# 4. LANGUAGES OF WIDER COMMUNICATION

## 4.1 General Studies

This section lists general discussions of languages of wider communication -- a broad category which includes the major international languages, various linguae francae, pidgins and creoles functioning as languages of wider communication, and international auxiliary languages.

620 Axmanova, O. S., and Bokarev, E. A. "Meždunarodnyj vspomogatel'nyj jazyk kak lingvističeskaja problema [An International Auxiliary Language as a Linguistic Problem]". Voprosy jazykoznanija 6.65-78, 1956.

Traces the development of artificial languages (such as Volapük and Esperanto) from the early efforts of Leibniz, Wilkins, and Priestley. It is said that, although there has been considerable controversy in the past over the idea of artificial languages, today many linguists favor an international auxiliary language. Some of the problems of interest to linguists are the logical and lexical bases of language, a standardized vocabulary, the classification of concepts in the world's languages, a comparative study of word formation in different languages, and syntactic research. The hope is expressed that the theoretical questions of an international auxiliary language might be given more attention by Soviet linguists than heretofore. -- KL

621 Catford, J. C. "Langue maternelle et seconde langue: interférences et points d'appui [The Native Language and the Second Language: Interference and Facilitation]". Le Français dans le monde 17.8-11, 1963.

Linguistics is seen as playing an important role in the teaching of auxiliary languages. It is helpful in minimizing the effects of interference and exploiting the resources of the native language to facilitate learning. -- KL

622 Berry, J. "Pidgins and Creoles in Africa". Second Meeting of the Inter-African Committee on Linguistics: Symposium on Multilingualism. Brazzaville, 1962. [Mimeo.]

Pidgins and creoles are defined, and their role is discussed, as well as attitudes toward them. -- KL

623 Collitz, Hermann. "World Languages". Language 2.1-13, 1926. (Presidential address before joint session of Modern Language Association and Linguistic Society of America, at the University of Chicago, December 29, 1925.)

Discusses attempts to revive the idea of a universal language "as a means of common intercourse for all mankind". The treatment is mainly historical, i.e., reference is made to the older languages of wider communication, such as Babylonian, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, and Pali, which are considered resistant to change in the presence of (1) a privileged class, and (2) support of literature. The importance of common alphabets is noted. The implications of "pasigraphies", universal symbol systems representing ideas rather than words, are considered. The history and relative merits of the artificial international languages, Volapük, Esperanto, and Ido, are outlined. The author rejects Jespersen's claim that "ease of acquirement" is important for the spread of an international language. Non-linguistic factors involving preferences in education, availability of a literature, and connection with a civilization are stressed instead. The prospect of one language for the world is considered remote. -- AP

624 Ferguson, Charles A. "Interlingua and Intermedia: Introduction". The Linguistic Reporter Supplement 3.1-2, April 1960.

The author discusses (1) the creation and use of artificial "auxiliary", "universal" languages, and (2) reforms or simplification of the orthography of existing standard languages. A brief history is given of attempts to create international languages, which go back about three centuries. The best-known are Esperanto, Ido, Occidental (now called Interlingua), Novial, Latino sine flexione or Interlingua, and the most recent Interlingua. Most attempts have been made by Europeans, were based on European languages and have been chiefly used by Europeans. A recent attempt -- Lingua Sistemfrater (or Frater) -- by the Vietnamese Phan Xuan Thai, is designed with regard to the needs of Chinese, Japanese, and "other non-Aryan speaking communities". Many attempts have been made to improve existing orthographies, ranging from Bell's Visible Speech of 1867 to the four schemes provided for in the will of George Bernard Shaw in 1959. -- KL

See also Gode, Alexander, ed. Interlingua-English: A Dictionary of the International Language. [664]

625 Graves, Mortimer. "The Language Barrier to International Understanding". Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 250.12-16, 1947.

The need for increased international communication is considered and three suggestions for the adoption of one international speech (existent tongues aspiring toward world acceptance, artificial idioms, and emasculated forms of living languages) are rejected. The solution for now, as presented, calls for multilingualism in the "supranational" or "cosmopolitan" languages. The rest of the article discusses problems of language teaching and learning. -- JRD

626 Hall, Robert A., Jr. "Pidgin Languages". Scientific American 200:2.124-134, 1959. [Map.]

Describes pidgins as languages of wider communication resulting from simplification and restructuring of lingua francas, and characterized by the internal consistency of structure requisite to a stable system of communication. Pidginization has occurred with a number of languages such as French, English, Dutch, Portuguese, etc., and the structure of a pidgin is said to reflect the language on which it is based. It is considered that, despite the objections of both naive observers and anti-colonialists, pidgins should not be condemned as 'bastard' or 'status' languages because of their social utility. The article includes a map giving the distribution of major pidgins and creoles, sample vocabularies, and a Melanesian Pidgin text. -- KL

627 Henle, Paul, ed. Language, Thought and Culture. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1958. 273 pp.

This book contains a chapter on artificial languages. -- JRD

628 Jacob, H. A Planned Auxiliary Language. London: Dennis Dobson, 1947. 160 pp.

Contents: Part I. General review of the chief planned language systems.--Part II. Structural problems of the planned language.--Part III. Present-day movements for a planned language.

The first part contains individual articles by various authors on five planned languages: Esperanto, Ido, Occidental, Novial, and Interlingua. Part III discusses a project of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in planned language and the work of the International Auxiliary Language Association. -- JRD

Review: Norman McQuown, Language 26:1.175-185, 1950.

629 -----. On the Choice of a Common Language. London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, 1946. 130 pp.

Contents: The constructed languages: a short history.--Basic English. -- JRD

630 Koester, Leonard, and Newman, Samuel C. "Language, Culture, and Total War". American Sociological Review 7.426-428, 1942.

The authors point to practical sociological uses of foreign languages and sociology in relation to winning World War II. The problem of international language is introduced. -- JRD

See also Lewis, E. G. "Conditions affecting the 'Reception' of an 'Official' (Second/Foreign) Language". [105]

631 Malmberg, Bertil. Linguistic Barriers to Communication in the Modern World. Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, 1960. 22 pp.

No theory of communication can avoid a discussion of language. The author comments on a few of the basic concepts of modern linguistic theory to show more clearly the peculiarities of human language which act as barriers to communication. Linguistic diversity is discussed from the point of view of international communication. -- JRD

632 Martinet, A. "La linguistique et les langues artificielles [Linguistics and Artificial Languages]". Word 2:1.37-47, 1946.

The author thinks the time has come when linguists should stop regarding artificial languages as either unnatural or the work of dilettantes. They are actually in use and, as long as two people from different countries can converse, for example, in Esperanto, this is a proper area of concern for linguists. Originally, these languages were intended for philosophical uses, but then the emphasis shifted to international use. The vocabulary of such languages can be international only to a certain degree because they are only needed for communication between people of similar backgrounds. Latin is considered suitable as a vocabulary base. Problems of vocabulary are discussed, such as the degree of regularity desirable. -- KL

633 Maza, Herbert. "Language Differences and Political Integration". Modern Language Journal 41.365-372, 1957.

The author's general topic is the problem of language difference as it relates to European union. Sub-topics include the Swiss experience and European union, the Council of Europe and bilingualism, Swiss political experience with languages, and the lesson from Swiss experience for Europe. -- JRD

634 Nida, Eugene A. "Tribal and Trade Languages". African Studies 14.155-158, 1955.

635 Pieris, R. "Bilingualism and Cultural Marginality". British Journal of Sociology 2.328-339, 1951.

The author uses the case of Ceylon to illustrate the effect of bilingualism as a producer of "great schisms of soul" or "cultural marginality" in cases where colonial powers demanded that the English taught be "standard" English. He points out that where uninhibited "patois" are allowed to develop, these hybridized speechways are indices of cultural synthesis and the elimination of cultural marginality. The author makes a strong plea for the adoption of a purely instrumental world language, such as Esperanto or Basic English, throughout the Commonwealth. -- JRD

636 Reinecke, John E. Marginal Languages. Ph.D. Dissertation, Yale University, 1937.

637 -----. "Trade Jargons and Creole Dialects as Marginal Languages". Social Forces 17.107-118, 1938.

None of the terms "trade languages", "jargons", "creole languages", "mixed languages", "lingua francas" appears to Reinecke to be sufficiently exact and broad enough to be applied to all languages. He thus proposes and defines the term "marginal languages" and follows with an attempt to show that "trade jargons", "creole languages", "plantation creole dialects", and the broken speech of free immigrants can be regarded as "marginal languages". -- JRD

638 Routh, Harold Victor. Basic English and the Problem of a World Language. Great Britain: Adlard and Son, Simpkin Marshall Distributors, 1941. 14 pp.

The international language problem, the lingua franca (historically), the status of English in the world today, and the fundamentals of basic English are discussed. -- JRD

639 Sack, F. L. The Problem of an International Language. Washington: World Organization of the Teaching Profession, 1951.

640 Samarin, William J. "Lingua Francas, with Special Reference to Africa". Frank A. Rice, ed., Study of the Role [120], pp. 54-64.

The origin and definition of the term "lingua franca" is presented, followed by a discussion of four other terms (trade, contact, international, and auxiliary languages) which compete with the term "lingua franca" as designations for the kind of language being discussed. Natural, pidginized, creole, or artificial languages may be used to communicate across linguistic barriers. The author illustrates the use of natural and African pidgin languages as lingua francas.

Lingua francas undergo certain linguistic changes in a process the author calls "simplification". Specific aspects of such language changes are discussed. The future of lingua francas is considered. -- JRD

641 Sapir, E. "Wanted: A World Language". American Mercury 22.202-209, 1931.

The logical and psychological advantages of a constructed international language are discussed. -- JRD

642 Schuchardt, H. "Die Lingua Franca". Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie 33.441-461, 1909.

643 Second Language Learning as a Factor in National Development in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Information Series 1. Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1961. 18 pp.

This publication contains summary statements from the unpublished "World Survey of Second Language Teaching", completed in 1961, on the use of one or more additional languages by a large segment of a population as an important factor in the economic, social, and educational development of a nation. Internal, scientific/technological, and international communication problems are delineated and discussed. A series of summary statements on language complexity in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are presented. Pages 9-17 deal with more specific material on resources to deal with second language problems, as well as recommendations. -- JRD

644 Shenton, Herbert N., Sapir, Edward, and Jespersen, Otto. International Communication: a Symposium on the Language Problem. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1931. 120 pp.

Contents: Preface, by C. K. Ogden.--A social problem, by H. N. Shenton.--The function of an international auxiliary language, by E. Sapir.--Interlinguistics, by O. Jespersen.

This volume is the outcome of an attempt to survey and correlate various efforts which have been made during the past half-century to provide a solution of the international language problem. -- JRD

645 Sommerfelt, Alf. "An Auxiliary Language". In: Alf Sommerfelt, D. and S. Aspects of Language [29], pp. 68-71. [Reprinted from The Norseman 2.1944.]

International relations are considered seriously hampered by the lack of a generally recognized auxiliary language. The rise of nationalism weakened the position of French as an international language. The linguistic diversity of Europe is closely connected with feudalism of the medieval period and the reduction of international trade. With the consolidation of modern European states, unification has begun again. As the result of modern means of communication, the vocabularies of standard languages are becoming more and more similar. English should be adopted as the auxiliary because of its wide use in journals, movies, etc. This does not dispense with the need for French, which is still a necessary part of the education of civilized people. English and French are said to be moving toward the relationship which existed once between Latin and Greek. -- KL

646 Sommerfelt, Alf. "Linguistic Problems from the Point of View of European Unity". In: Alf Sommerfelt, D. and S. Aspects of Language [29], pp. 137-143. [Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Council of Europe Study Group on "Working Party -- Civilisation", 2nd February, 1956.]

This article first discusses the history of some of the major lingua francas. It then takes up the belief of the public of many countries that language is of special importance as far as nationality is concerned. This arose with the multiplication of languages in Europe that accompanied the rise of national states. This is seen as a threat to cultural unity. The author thinks that in every country, a major foreign language should be introduced in the primary schools. This would extend the knowledge of the leading languages of civilization to all European countries and to all population strata. -- KL

647 UNESCO. Scientific and Technical Translating and Other Aspects of the Language Problem. New York: UNESCO Publications Center, 1958. 282 pp.

Bibliography: pp. 258-275.

Contents: Quantitative appraisal of the problem.--Qualitative aspects of the translating.--Methods and organizations for translating.--Methods and organizations for making translations available.--Language learning for scientists.--The possible use of languages internationally understood.--Terminology and lexicography. -- JRD

## 4.2 Languages of Wider Communication: Specific Cases

648 Alisjahbana, S. Takdir. "Developing a National Language in Indonesia". In: UNESCO, The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education [280], pp. 95-103.

The first statements of the article describe the language situation in Indonesia. This is followed by sections on how the lingua franca became the national language, Bahasa Indonesia and the other mother tongues, the languages of instruction in and out of school, the development of Bahasa Indonesia and its problems, the new grammar, words in everyday use, technical and scientific terminology, and Indonesian books and periodicals. -- JRD

649 Allen, J. W. "The Rapid Spread of Swahili". Swahili, Journal of the East African Swahili Committee 30.70-74, 1959.

650 Amonoo, R. F. "Problems of Ghanaian Lingue Franche". In: J. Spencer, ed., Language in Africa [330], pp. 78-85.

A brief examination of trends in the language situation in Ghana is given before the author begins his major topic -- the selection of a suitable lingua franca for Ghana. In general, he feels students should become more efficient in their use of both English and French and should help in the development of the major vernaculars. The effect of the lingua franca on national consciousness is also discussed. -- JRD

651 The British Council. English Teaching Bibliography. London: English-Teaching Information Centre, 1961-1963.

This provides a concise, selective bibliographical survey of books in print dealing with the teaching of English as a second or foreign language. Related subjects are also included. -- KL

652 Broch, Olaf. "Russenorsk". Archiv für slavische Philologie 41.209-262, 1927.

653 Broomfield, G. W. "The Development of the Swahili Language". Africa 3:4.516-522, 1930.

Considers the prospects of Swahili as a language of wider communication in East Africa, comparing its functional adequacy to that of early English. Recommends a systematic development of Swahili concurrently with native cultural development. The importance of the Africans' contribution toward this goal is emphasized. -- AP

654 Brosnahan, L. F. "Some Historical Cases of Language Imposition". In: J. Spencer, ed., Language in Africa [330], pp. 7-24.

The imposition of official or administrative languages on homelands of other languages is a problem of this era which the author contends is not unique. Salient features of this process can thus be derived from past cases. The cases of Greek, Latin, Arabic, and Turkish are examined with a summary of the general features of these cases. One obvious feature, the rise of an elite, is given a special section. The article closes with a discussion of the position of English in Nigeria. -- JRD

655 Carrington, John F. "Lingala and Tribal Languages in the Belgian Congo". The Bible Translator 5.22-27, 1954.

The article discusses Lingala as a lingua franca and shows its relationship to tribal languages in the Congo. Bible translation in Lingala is a primary topic. -- JRD

656 Carroll, Brendan J. "English as a Medium of Instruction". Educational Review 14:1.54-63, 1963.

A sound policy needs to be developed in new nations of Asia and Africa toward vernacular and world languages. It is suggested that it is unsound from the educational viewpoint to introduce the world language as a medium of instruction in the primary schools especially. -- KL

Review: English-Teaching Abstracts 1:3.#110, 1962.

657 Cawson, F. H. "The World Demand for English". Ghana Teachers' Journal 38.30-35, 1963.

The demand for teaching English is said to have increased greatly since independence. -- KL

Review: English-Teaching Abstracts 3:1.#393, 1963.

658 Columbia University. Language Learning. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1933. 59 pp.

Contents: Functions of language.--Language learning.--Improvement of international auxiliary language.--Appendix.

From October 1, 1925 to June 30, 1931, the Division of Psychology of Teachers College, Columbia University, cooperated with the International Auxiliary Language Association of the United States in studies of the teaching and learning of auxiliary languages, especially Esperanto. This is a summary of their report. -- JRD

659 Efron, Edith. "French and Creole Patois in Haiti". Caribbean Quarterly 3.199-213, 1954.

660 The English Language Abroad. British Council Area Report, 1960-61.

One of the purposes of the British Council is to promote "a wider knowledge of ... the English language abroad ...". At the present time, the Council seeks effective patterns of cooperation with countries receiving its assistance and with those offering assistance. The report includes the following items: the uses of English abroad, the problem of standards, what is modern English?, English in developing countries, English as a technical medium, educational problems: teachers and the teaching medium, teacher-trainers, adult learners and, experimental techniques, the contribution of the English-speaking countries, the British Council's functions and responsibilities. -- KL

661 English Overseas: Guidelines for the American Effort in Teaching English as a Second Language. Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1961. v, 31 pp.

English is considered the most suitable of the major languages to meet the needs of countries which must establish wider, more effective contact with the rest of the world. These nations need more effective programs for teaching English. This requires adequate studies of both the linguistic situations and the specific problems of the areas concerned. The data for this document were derived from the unpublished Survey of Second Language Teaching. -- KL

662 Gallego, Manuel V. The Language Problem of the Filipinos. Manila: Institute of National Language, Arreceros, 1957. 65 pp.

Contents: Importance of the national language of a people.--Language policy in the Philippines under American regime.--General defects of the present educational system.--Different stages of education.--Proposed solution to the language problem.--English in the Philippines.--Importance of Oriental language study for higher education.

This is a reprint of a speech made to the U.S. Congress by Ambassador Gallego in 1932 when he was a representative. -- JRD

663 Gode, Alexander. "Interlingua". The Linguistic Reporter 2:2, 1960. Supplement 3, p. 2. [In Interlingua.]

The article raises the question of using Interlingua more widely as a way of revitalizing language instruction in the public schools. The problem is a permanent one. Not only are more language experts needed, but an intelligent attitude toward the multiplicity of languages is necessary as prerequisite to a sound foreign language program. Interlingua would be useful not only because the students would be learning a coherent linguistic entity but also would be obtaining a mass of concrete information which could be utilized in a worthwhile way in the subsequent study of foreign languages. They would be studying, not German, French, etc., but the phenomenon "foreign language". -- KL

664 -----, ed. Interlingua-English: A Dictionary of the International Language. New York: Storm Publishers, 1951. lxiv, 415 pp.

The introductory sections to this dictionary contain general and historical notes on various international auxiliary language problems. -- AP

665 Gokak, V. K. English in India (A National Perspective). Hyderabad: Ranganath Press and Publications, 1961.

666 Goodman, Elliot R. "Soviet Design for a World Language". Russian Review 15:2.85-99, 1956.

Soviet language policy is traced as well as the Soviet notion of the present and future role of Russian in the world. -- JRD

667 Hall, Robert A., Jr., and Leechman, Douglas. "American Indian Pidgin English: Attestations and Grammatical Peculiarities". American Speech 30:3.163-171, 1955.

References.

The article identifies American Indian Pidgin English as a true pidgin, i.e. "broken" English used in contact situations by both Indians and whites, from the 17th century onward. Presents attestations (written passages) collected by Leechman and a linguistic analysis by Hall. Footnote 1 lists other varieties of Pidgin English. -- AP

668 Hunt, Chester L. "The 'Americanization' Process in the Philippines". India Quarterly 12.117-130, 1956.

The language policy of the Americans is evaluated under the section "Reactions to American Influence". -- JRD

669 Jones, E. D. "Mid-Nineteenth Century Evidences of a Sierra Leone Patois". Sierra Leone Language Review 1.19-26, 1962.

This essay is concerned with the historical problem of Krio. How far had it been formed in Jamaica, the United States and Nova Scotia and how much of it developed locally after the Sierra Leone settlement? In brief, an examination of records leads the author to believe that the foundation of Krio had been laid before the Sierra Leone colony was founded. -- JRD

670 Karve, Dinkar Dhondo. "Hindi Versus English". Economic Weekly 10.321-325, 1958.

671 "A Language in Common". The Times Literary Supplement 3154.567-604, August 10, 1962.

Abridged contents: The give-and-take of English.--Writing in West Africa.--Getting through to the South African.--The Caribbean mixture. --Malaya to Japan.--Exiles from their own language.--Unexpected users of English.--Leading article: In common.--Samples of a common poetry.

This collection of articles recognizes the growing use of English as a lingua franca throughout the world and as the vehicle of a new vital literature outside England and the United States. This is the result of changing political, economic and social conditions, particularly in the newer nations of the world. English serves as a means of access for the newest countries to the techniques and ideas that will serve their development and is thus a shared language which must be seen in the broader context of cultural relations. It is also the language of literature in many of the newer countries. In some cases, as in West Africa, this influence in literature has led to a change and revitalization of the language.

In some areas, such as South Africa, the use of Afrikaans or English until recently was a matter of local economic necessity. Now, mass communication is influential in the increasing use of English. African intellectuals turn to English because if they meet disapproval in their own country, the rest of the English-speaking world is open to them.

In many countries of the Far East, as also in Scandinavia and the Low Countries, books in English are published regularly, especially in technical subjects. However, these books are too specialized to command a sufficient audience in the authors' native languages.

English itself has been influenced by the highly individual and creative use made of it not only by writers from such areas as West Africa and the West Indies, but also by European-born writers. All of these have brought unfamiliar attitudes to loosen and sometimes correct Anglo-Saxon ones. They have set new habits of thought and this has enriched the language and made it capable of serving as a language of wider communication. -- KL

672 Leechman, Douglas. "The Chinook Jargon". *American Speech* 1:10.1925/1926.

Discusses the Chinook "jargon" -- a mixed idiom based on Chinook with borrowings from Nootka, English, and French -- in its (recently declining) role as a lingua franca throughout the linguistically and socioculturally diversified coastal region extending from the Columbia River to southern Alaska. -- AP

673 Le Page, Robert B., ed. *Creole Language Studies I*. London: Macmillan & Co., 1960. 182 pp.

*Bibliographical Index*: pp. 121-124.

*Contents*: Part One.--An introduction to Jamaican Creole, pp. 1-126, R. B. Le Page. (Conquest from the Spaniards.--Early British settlement.--The buccaneers.--The slave population.--European immigration since the seventeenth century.--Non-European labour immigration after emancipation.--The maroons.--Emigration from Jamaica.--Geographical and social distribution of the population.--Conclusion.) Part Two.--Four Jamaican Creole texts: phonemic transcriptions and glosses, pp. 127-182, David De Camp.

This book is the first of a series on research into Creole languages of the Caribbean and was made possible by a grant in 1954 from the Carnegie Corporation to the University College of the West Indies. -- JRD

674 -----. *Creole Language Studies II*. London: Macmillan & Co., 1961. 130 pp.

*Contents*: J. Berry, English loanwords and adaptations in Sierra Leone Krio.--F. G. Cassidy, R. B. Le Page, Lexicographical problems of the *Dictionary of Jamaican English*.--J. Voorhoeve, Linguistic experiments in syntactic analysis.-- D. De Camp, Social and geographical factors in Jamaican dialects.--D. Taylor, Some Dominican-Creole descendants of the French definite article.--P. Pompilus, De quelques influences du Creole sur le Français officiel d'Haiti.--J. Voorhoeve, A project for the study of Creole language history in Surinam.--R. W. Thompson, A note on some possible affinities between Creole dialects of the old world and those of the new.--Proceedings of the open session.--Report of the conference.

This book contains the proceedings of the Conference on Creole Language Studies held at the University College of the West Indies, March 28-April 4, 1959. -- JRD

675 Norman, Arthur M. Z. "Bamboo English: The Japanese Influence upon American Speech in Japan". *American Speech* 30:1.44-48, 1955.

Presents some examples of "Bamboo English" [author's term], i.e., of "pidgin-talk" borrowings from Japanese, and from the "Bamboo English" of the Japanese, observed in the English of American servicemen stationed in Japan. According to the article, the American-Japanese language contact yielded "a mere dozen or so" borrowings, most of which are restricted to certain aspects of everyday communication. With the exception of a few items, these borrowings are not expected to survive in American English. -- AP

676 Ohannessian, Sirarpi. Interim Bibliography on the Teaching of English to Speakers of Other Languages. Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1960. 53 pp.

Contents: Introduction.--Background readings.--Methodology.--Textbooks. --Appendix.

This bibliography contains some items of sociolinguistic interest. The emphasis is on the teaching of English as a foreign language. -- KL

677 Oline, Evelyn. Let's Take Another Look at Language: Language and World Peace. New York: Exposition Press, 1958. 60 pp.

Contents: General trends and language needs in the world today.--A brief review of the early Indo-European languages.--An available aid in solving the world's language problem (Esperanto). -- JRD

678 Ornstein, Jacob. "Africa Seeks a Common Language". The Review of Politics 26:2.205-214, 1964.

This article describes the problems arising from linguistic diversity in Africa. There are 800 distinct languages in sub-Saharan Africa, many unstudied and without writing systems. The inhabitants of Africa, however, realize what an obstacle to their development this diversity is. Seventy-one percent of all scientific writing is in French, German, and English. The problem of achieving political solidarity is greatly complicated in countries where communication at the national level must be carried on in a number of languages. The use of vernaculars is equated with tribalism, that of English or French with nationalism and colonialism. Most new governments are striving for "Africanization", but replacement of Europeans by Africans depends on the ability to speak a European tongue and the possession of a higher education. There is a need for better teachers and better methods for teaching English and French. General agreement exists that more should be done to develop the native tongues but there are complications in the form of tribal sensitivities. Many of these problems were discussed at the Second Inter-African Committee on Linguistics in 1962 at Brazzaville. The conference recognized the important role played by lingua francas such as Swahili and Hausa. The author considers some sort of polyglot solution necessary. The Brazzaville Conference made certain recommendations including a study of language function in polyglot areas, an inquiry into the timing of the introduction of French and English in school, the preparation of texts, etc., but language choice was left open. Whatever solutions are found, according to the author, the Africans themselves must find them. -- KL

679 Parry, John. "English in Independent Asia". Journal Kementerian Pelajaran Persekutuan Tanah Melayu [Ministry of Education, Federation of Malaya] 4:1.29-33, 1961.

Discusses the position held by the English language in Asia with comments concerning its importance for the development and unification of the Asian countries. -- KL

Review: English-Teaching Abstracts 1:2.#56, 1961.

680 Pei, Mario. One Language for the World. New York: Devin-Adair, 1958. 291 pp.

Contents: The problem in the present: the need.--The problem in the past: the attempts.--The problem in the future; the solution.--Appendix A, samples of constructed language.--Appendix B, list of useful addresses.

World language complexity is described, and the author points to the different social uses of various languages. The major portion of the volume is devoted to different aspects of the problem of one language for the world. -- JRD

681 Pitman, I. J. "Intermedia". The Linguistic Reporter 2:2, 1960. Supplement 3, pp. 3-4. [Tables.]

The spread of English is said to be handicapped not only by its identification with British and American nationalism, but also by its writing system. A new written form of the language is suggested, Intermedia, which has as its purpose improving the learning of reading. It combines the more comprehensible elements of the major dialects. Roman characters are utilized and special characters introduced for sounds now represented by "sh", "ch", "th", etc., and a few other sounds. -- KL

682 Prince, J. Dyneley. "Surinam Negro-English". American Speech 9:3.181-186, 1934.

Presents a brief sketch of general historical and linguistic details of the Negro-English idiom of Dutch Guiana, which serves as a lingua franca for a majority population of diverse ethnic backgrounds, in a territory whose official language is Dutch. -- AP

683 Quirk, Randolph. "English in Ghana". English by Radio and Television 6.1-2, 1963.

This describes three types of English in Ghana: standard, pidgin, and a local variety used by those in the middle range of education. -- KL

Review: English-Teaching Abstracts 3:1.#395, 1963.

684 Ray, Annada Sankar. "The Second Official Language--a Comment". Economic Weekly 11.837-840, 1959.

685 Reinecke, John E. "Pidgin English in Hawaii: A Local Study in the Sociology of Language". American Journal of Sociology 43:5.778-789, 1938.

This work is a descriptive account of English usage (Pidgin and Standard) by ethnic group (a socio-economic index) in Hawaii. Material on the historical origins of pidgin and the use of standard English is given; material on attitudes toward the language by different groups in the population (age, economic, ethnic) is presented, and the role of larger institutions (education) on the future of types of English in the Islands is discussed. -- JRD

686 Riley, Carroll L. "Trade Language of the Piñaguero Panare". Studies in Linguistics 10.6-11, 1952.

687 Roehl, K. "The Linguistic Situation in East Africa". Africa 3:2.191-202, 1930.

Examines the importance of Swahili as a lingua franca in the context of East African multilingualism. Discusses the major varieties of Swahili, as well as communicational difficulties resulting from Arabic-derived borrowings in certain varieties. Advocates a re-Bantuization and orthographic standardization of Swahili. -- AP

688 Rudnyćkyj, J. B. "Ukrainian Literary Language and Dialects in Diaspora". Orbis 11:2.491-494, 1962.

Ten million Ukrainians live outside the Ukrainian SSR. In Asian countries, the Eastern dialect predominates; in the Western hemisphere, the Western dialect is dominant. The Ukrainian literary language is the unifying means of communication. In cities, mixed systems and interdialectal koiné's occur. -- KL

689 Samarin, William J. "Sango, an African Lingua Franca". Word 11:2.254-267, 1955.

Bibliography: footnote, pp. 254-255.

Sango is a lingua franca spoken in Oubangui-Chari (French Equatorial Africa). It arose as a result of the use of the vernacular by different tribes. It is derived from the language of the same name. The Sango and Buraka inhabited, before colonization, the same river area (along the Ubangi River), earned their livelihood by fishing, and spoke languages of the same linguistic family. Sango did not spread beyond the borders of Oubangui-Chari, partly because adjoining territories had lingua francas of their own, partly because of the lower prestige of Sango, and partly because of the economic separation of the territories.

Sango is used everywhere in Oubangui-Chari. Its functions are not sharply differentiated. Within the area, it is a language of prestige, used by the culturally superior inhabitants of the posts. Attitudes and duration of contact, as well as structural features (which have not been studied adequately), need to be considered in studying the influence of the lingua franca on Sango, the original idiom. -- KL

690 Sen, K. C. "The Second Official Language". Economic Weekly 11.691-693, 1959.

691 Smith, William C. "Pidgin English in Hawaii". American Speech 8:1.15-19, 1933.

Describes the historical circumstances in which Hawaiian Pidgin English originated, emphasizing the role of sugar-plantation laborers brought to Hawaii from various Oriental countries. Discusses some examples of this pidgin. -- AP

692 Sollenberger, Howard E. "Does Everybody There Speak English?" Publications of the Modern Language Association 77:2.23-27, 1962.

Despite the widespread belief that it is possible to travel around the world with English, it is not spoken everywhere. Indonesian is as important in Indonesia as French is in France. The article reviews efforts to improve language qualifications of foreign service personnel and to meet the need for officials who know the "hard" or "neglected" languages. -- KL

693 Stewart, William A. "Creole Languages in the Caribbean". In: Frank A. Rice, ed., Study of the Role [120], pp. 34-53.

First described is the highly varied political and cultural history of the Caribbean; the standardized languages spoken and their distribution; a definition of 'Creole' languages; the area distribution of Creole languages, their estimated number of speakers, and the political affiliation of the area.

The body of the article deals with (1) the functional distribution of the standard and Creole languages by the public/private and formal/informal use variables, to the effect that monolingual Creole speakers are excluded from direct participation in public-formal activities,

(2) diglossia bilingualism in the Caribbean, (3) a set of negative social attitudes about Creoles with reasons postulated for them, and (4) an hypothesis on the grammatical and lexical origins of the Caribbean Creoles. -- JRD

694 Strevens, Peter. "English Overseas: Choosing a Model of Pronunciation". English Language Teaching 10:4.123-131, 1956.

Dialects of English are "independent", e.g., British, American, Canadian, and Australian; and "dependent", e.g., Indian, Pakistani, West African. With the political emancipation of the member countries of the British Commonwealth the latter are becoming "independent". Suggests that emergent "independent" pronunciations be described and teaching courses be constructed on the basis of such descriptions. -- KL

695 Thomas, R. Murray, and Surachmad, Winarno. "The Superimposition of a National Language". Modern Language Journal 44:7.313-321, 1960. [Maps, tables.]

This is a discussion of the relationship between the Indonesian national language and Sundanese, the district language, in the lives of pupils (grades 3-12) in Bandung, West Java. The central question deals with the rate an imposed national language is adopted by the people over their own language. -- JRD

696 Turner, Lorenzo Dow. Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949. xi, 317 pp. [Map.]

Bibliography: pp. 293-297.

Contents: Backgrounds.--Phonetic alphabet and diacritics.--West African words in Gullah.--Syntactical features.--Morphological features.--Some word formations.--Sounds.--Intonation.--Gullah texts.--Appendix.

Gullah occupies the position of being a unique example of a creolized language developing in the United States. Previously, it was thought that its characteristics derived from 17th century British dialects or some form of baby talk used by plantation overseers. Turner has identified several thousand items in Gullah as being of African origin. -- KL

Reviews: Raven I. McDavid, Jr., Language 26.323-333, 1950. Robert A. Hall, Jr., American Speech 25.51-54, 1950. H. P. Blok, Lingua 8:3.306-321, 1959.

697 UNESCO. African Languages and English in Education. Education Studies and Documents, No. 2, Paris, 1953. 91 pp.

Bibliography.

Contents: The report of the meeting.--The place of African languages and English both in and out of school, P. A. W. Cook.--Problems in the use of African languages and dialects in education, J. Berry.--The teaching of English as the second language in African territories where English is the accepted second language, P. Gurrey.--List of participants.--International African Institute.--Vehicles of instruction in British territories in Africa.

The report arises from a meeting of experts on the use of African languages in education in relation to English, where English is the accepted second language. -- JRD

698 Warner, Alan. "A New English in Africa?" Review of English Literature 4:2.45-54, 1963.

The future of African writing is said to lie in the work of writers like Peter Abrahams, who writes in good contemporary English, rather than in the "mad" style of Drum, or the work of writers like Amos Tutuola. -- KL

Review: English-Teaching Abstracts 3:1.#396, 1963.

699 Wedgewood, C. H. "The Problem of 'Pidgin' in the Trust Territory of New Guinea". In: UNESCO, The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education [280], pp. 103-115.

This work contains discussions on the linguistic situation in Papua, New Guinea and the Trust Territory, the historical and social background of New Guinea Pidgin, Pidgin as a language, the future of Pidgin, and Pidgin as a medium of instruction. -- JRD

700 Whinnom, Keith. Spanish Contact Vernaculars in the Philippine Islands. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1956. xi, 130 pp. [Maps.]

Bibliographical references: passim.

Abridged contents: Introduction.--Texts and notes.--Analyses.

This is a study of the four contact vernaculars that are still extant in the Philippines, Caviteño, Ermitaño, Zamboangueño and Davaneño. The author gives a brief history of Spanish contact with the islands and the circumstances of the development of the first contact vernacular, Ternateño, from which the others developed. Texts are given for Ermitaño, Caviteño, and Zamboangueño. The grammar, phonology and lexicon of the contact vernaculars is analyzed, and features of Spanish and Tagalog are also described. -- KL

Review: Douglas Taylor, Word 13.489-499, 1957.

701 Whitely, W. H. "The Changing Position of Swahili in East Africa". Africa 26:4.343-353, 1956.

This article argues that the popularity of Swahili as a lingua franca declined in Uganda and Kenya, but not in Tanganyika and Zanzibar. This decline is analyzed against a background of historical and contemporary sociolinguistic details of Swahili, including its standardization and sponsorship by certain organizations. Separate sections are devoted to its position in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo, and Zanzibar. Among the reasons for the declining popularity of Swahili, the article cites the nationalism of areas such as Buganda, the reaction of some Christian missions against a "language of Muslims", the lack of a firm advocacy of the language, the powerful social and economic enticements of English as a second language, and the relative inadequacy of Swahili for the communication of modern concepts. The author concludes that Swahili may gradually recede toward the coast, retaining its importance only in Tanganyika, where it has official support, in Zanzibar, and in the urban areas of East Africa. -- AP

702 Wingard, Peter. "Problems of the Media of Instruction in Some Uganda School Classes: A Preliminary Survey". In: J. Spencer, ed., Language in Africa [330], pp. 96-115.

At some point school children must change over from the use of the indigenous language as a medium of instruction to English. Makerere University College is at present attempting to explore various unknown aspects of this changeover as part of the Nuffield Research Project in the Teaching and Use of English. The author here presents the results of an exploratory survey based on the observation of lessons in 14 Western Uganda schools made in September 1959. From this survey several lines of investigation were suggested for further analysis. -- JRD

703 Wright, E. "The Role of World Languages in Africa". Second Meeting of the Inter-African Committee on Linguistics: Symposium on Multilingualism. Brazzavile, 1963. [Mimeo.]

The administrative and educational aspects of the problem are discussed. A survey of language policies in various countries is suggested. -- KL

704 Yule, Emma Sarepta. "The English Language in the Philippines". American Speech 1:2.111-120, 1925/1926.

Deals with general and educational aspects of the role of English in the Philippines, which President McKinley's Commission of 1900 endorsed as the Filipinos' new language of wider communication. Discusses multilingualism, textbooks and teaching of English, the Filipinos' fluency in English, the problem of an official language, the importance of Spanish, and the problem of choosing a national language from among the local dialects. -- AP

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